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Wayside Gleanings.

FOR THE TIMES.

Love and Pride.

BY A. M. BATES.

A minstrel at a lady's feet
Wakened a low and mournful strain,
While silver echoes wildly sweet
Made musical refrain:
He sang of passion and of love,
Those stars that purely shine,
And of the hope that like a dove
Trembled before her shrine.

A lamb within her azure fold,
The moon walked o'er the sky
As there his love the minstrel told
A flame that could not die:
And joy shone o'er the maiden's brow
And wildly throbbed her heart,
The hours fled on, then faint and low,
She whispered, "we must part."

"You have no gold, you have no gems,
No palace bright and fair,
And mine must be a diadem
And splendor—and despair:"
Again, with jewels in her hair,
The lady sat alone—
Deep in her heart—a grave was there
A name upon its stone;
What to her now was splendor's blade
Quenched in remorseful tears,
Nought could give back the early days
The vain love of those years.

The minstrel on a distant shore
Went early to his rest,
Since she was false, sweet hope no more
Could light his gloomy breast;
He died, when o'er the summer woods,
Red autumn shed its ray,
The wild-birds told the distant floods
She too has passed away!

FOR THE TIMES.

Crusades of the Christian Warriors.

BY MISS ELIZA HILL.

No period of history is so fruitful of deep and intense interest to mankind, as the Crusades of the Christian Warriors against the inhabitants of the Holy Land. The causes of this grand and unusual movement of Christendom, cannot be accounted for by the ordinary laws governing human actions; they seem to have been removed and new ones substituted for them. Never, since the foundation of the world, has there been exhibited a spectacle to be compared in its origin, its aim and its result, to this combined movement of the Catholic world.

Italy, the land of Poetry, Painting and Song, was nurturing in her bosom aspirations for greatness and grandeur, more enduring and glorious than existed in the time of her Cæsars, her Cicceroes and her Virgils; she presented the interesting spectacle of a nation budding forth from a long sleep of rudeness and ignorance to the full bloom and beauty of literary excellence and intellectual glory. But there rested on her bosom a power, based upon the principle of Popish infallibility, which subsequently exercised such a wonderful influence on her destiny. Distant nations heard, with silent fear and solemn awe, the decrees of the Pope of Rome as they were thundered from the Vatican against offending powers.

Princes and Potentates from distant isles came, in solemn state and magnificence, to lay their crowns at his feet; and to acknowledge him to be the fountain of all right, of all justice, looking upon him as the vicegerent of Heaven, holding his power and supremacy by Divine right, anointed by God's own holy hand. The savage warrior from his fortified castles on the Rhine, was arrested in the gratification of his passions or his revenge, by some petty Priest, threatening the anger and the vengeance of the Great Head of the Church. The simple peasant, as he wondered out among his vine-clad hills, would speak in childish awe and reverence of the wisdom, power and authority of his Great Master on earth; and when at night he had gathered his untutored family around the rude domestic hearth, he would speak in startled whispers of his king dethroned, of some prince crowned by the authority of one never seen, and only known by the fame of his power.

The gallant knight whose bold deeds were known from the shores of the Baltic to the waves of the Adriatic, and the fame of whose lady-love, was heard on the harp of every minstrel, would, at the command of the Pope, throw aside the joys, the pleasures and the ambition of life, and expiate his past misdeeds by a life of active devotion to his service. Such were his power and authority in this strange and eventful period.

An eminent writer has said, "The Pope and his followers possessed themselves of all the avenues and strong holds of the public mind of the pulpit—the academies and the confessional." The powers of all minds were bent to his influence, and ready to be subject to his purposes. The strong and the weak, the frail beauty and the fierce warrior, the gay cavalier and the solemn monk, humbled their aspirations and checked their desires to the advancement, the service and the glory of the great high priest of the Sastine Chapel. Nor was this absolute power, this unnatural influence based upon frail and fragile foundations; they had their origin in the deepest and strongest passions of the human heart; the varied powers of the mind usually devoted to a thousand objects and wasted upon strange caprices, were now reduced and concentrated upon the accomplishments of the ambitious views of the church. This silent, gloomy. reserved and intense feeling, could not be satisfied with lacerations of body, prayers, tears, penances and vigils; it required something tangible, something of wordly body and substance upon which it might actively operate and the result of which might be seen and felt throughout Christendom. An opportunity was not long wanting in that age fruitful of miracles and wonders.

The cry went out with all the fervor of religious enthusiasm that the church was suffering under a grievous sin, in not wresting the city of Jerusalem from the power and dominion of the heathen and infidel; that Heaven would veil his face from her, for the unnatural crime of not protecting and ensuring the safety of the holy men in their pious pilgrimage to the Savior's Tomb. Amid the poverty of the Irish hovels and the gorgeous palaces, and the fortified castles of the German Dukes and Princes, on the flowery banks of the Guadelquiver and the everlasting snows of the Alps, in the lowly regions of Province, might be seen the ragged priest and the haughty cardinal, the noble youth and the Dominican friar, all preaching, praying and denouncing with words of fire, those who refused to take up arms in the Christian crusade, waged by the authority and under the sanction of the Holy See.

Few were to be found inclined, or bold enough to resist the call; it accorded with the spirit and genius of the age. And Asia soon presented a strange and unusual spectacle, vessels blessed and sanctified by the Pope covered the seas; banners woven by the fairest hands had been borne over many a well fought field, waved in the deadly Sirocco; a confusion of tongues was heard throughout the camps, and warriors born and trained under another sun, differing in manners, in language and in color from the nations around, were to be engaged in deadly conflict with the dusky children of the desert.

The Arab, who had wandered over his sterile sands unrestrained and unmolested since the time the curse of Heaven fell upon his race, knew not why such preparations had been made to conquer his barren mountains and sterile deserts. They presented no beauty to the eye of the stranger, but were dear to him. He had seen with childish awe the lightning play around their peaks, and heard in solemn silence the thunder roll away over the vallies; he retired from the heat of the noon-day's sun to repose in the shades of her oases; and when foes threatened danger, he fled to the caves for refuge. He was unwilling to surrender them without a death struggle; and strange and irresistible allies came to his relief.

The hot sun, the growing famine and the fatal miasma, the Arabia of the desert and the deadly Sirocco, the scorching fevers and the winds, by raising bodies of sand, buried whole armies; these were the terrible foes that overthrew the gay and bold knight of France; the fair-haired sons of England and the sturdy mountaineers of the Alps. This splendid array, the pride and chivalry of Europe, soon melted and became among the things that were. Mankind suffered and gained by this strange movement. The people of Europe, deprived of their accustomed rulers and governors, who were far away in Palestine, broke out in rebellious and civil war; the arts and agriculture fell into decay, religion into disrepute, and a thousand other evils attendant upon the want of a regular organized civil government. But in exchange for these, were received the refinements and the luxuries of the East, the love of letters, the cultivation of the fine arts, and science received no small addition from the learned infidels of the Asiatic provinces. Thus commenced a series of events which have changed the face of the world.

Literary.

From the N. C. Bulletin.

A Tory of the Revolution.

MAN'S PERFIDY AND WOMAN'S CONSTANCY.

BY IVEL SENORIA.

We are usually delighted by the recital of the heroic deeds of our ancesters.—But there are always some whom we would gladly not remember. From the biography of such we must profit by learning to shun the errors into which they were led.

In the early part of the revolution, there lived in Chatham County, North Carolina, two middle aged men, who were brothers. They were emigrants from the State of Virginia, and of Irish descent. A few incidents in the life of one of these, will form the principle part of our narrative. The brothers were Henry and Eli. Their sir name, for convenience, we will call Bannon. The history of Henry would only be that of a thousand other patriots: that of Eli is interesting because it is illustrative of the sufferings and disappointments of an unfortunate class of men in the days of the revolution. Brought up in peaceable times, in a land of game and plenty, Mr. Bannon possessed no extraordinary energy. Yet in early life, he had been so fortunate as to win the affections of an amiable woman, who in due time became his wife. Heaven smiled upon them. Time passed on until they found themselves surrounded, as the common phrase has it, "with a house full of children."

About this time in the history of Eli's family, that memorable struggle for liberty, which many yet remember, began to be exhibited in all parts of our country. It now became necessary for all men of much influence, to take sides for or against their countrymen.

Mr. Bannon's temperament was such as naturally inclined him to the popular side, or, such as he supposed would be most popular, and which promised to him, for the time being, the most reward for the least labor. But whether he chose sides from natural inclination,—because he felt strongly attached to the mother country or, from conviction of right, we cannot so well ascertain. It is certain, however, that he espoused the royal cause. Embracing Tory sentiments, being a man of good natural mind, and having prepossessing qualities, he was soon at the head of a rapacious band of Tories. That wrong actions are always attended by evil consequences, we shall, have at least one evidence in Bannon's future history.—Though many might have thought at first, that the colonies *must* soon give over the thirst for liberty fast gaining on the people, those, who had taken shelter under the royal banner, soon found themselves surrounded by lovers of patriotism and detesters of Toryism. So it was with Tory Bannon. His own house no longer furnished him a safe retreat.

No well regulated laws protected his handsome accumulation of property, and his lovely family. A secluded cave along the lonely banks of a neighboring stream, was now his only resort for safety. There, when not scourging the country with his band of followers, he occasionally resorted to spend a few days in comparative quiet.

But even his lonely cave might have been tolerable, had it been safe for him to receive his family, and kind friends if such he had, with him. This he did not dare to do. The path to his retreat must be kept untrodden. From this place he often sallied forth, during the cover of night to confer with the Britsh, and anon spend a week or two as a pilot through the surrounding country.

But where was his amiable lady during this time? His was not the course best to please a patriotic woman of the revolution. Yet as Mrs. Bannon had loved and cherished her husband in more favorable times, she could not now entirely forsake him.

Though he had departed from his duty to his country, and his actions bid fair to bring hardships and privations upon her, she could not forget her first love. Nothing short of death could deter her from fulfilling the vows made at Hyman's Altar.

Oftimes this estimable lady might have been seen in the stillness of the evening, with a bit of dried venison, a cheese and a loaf of bread, winding her way by a very circuitous route to Mr. Bannon's cave.

Usually, on such visits, she spent a little time with her husband, informing him of the neighborhood news, and laying plans for his safety. As yet his family had a home and a competence. But this was not long to be so. Old Eli had already been guilty of committing depredations on his Whig neighbors, and he must now be checked in his course or driven from that section.

It was hard for the innocent to suffer, but the country and not individuals, was to be cared for. The people generally had an idea when Bannon was lurking about home, and it was believed that he had some secret retreat, where the days and most pleasant nights were spent, but it was supposed that he remained in house, during the most inclement nights, when there was little danger of being watched in his movements. A plot was now laid to take him and put an end to his depredations.

It was a cold winter night and his family, having taken the usual repast, had seated themselves around the large wooden fire-place, to talk of the war and things in general.

Grandfather Bannon, an aged man, mantled in his time-worn cloak, made one of that social group soon to experience circumstances more straightened. Though it seems hard that matrons and children should suffer for the sins of a father and husband, yet such was often the case in these perilous days. Even so it seemed unfortunate for Bannon's family. He had committed too many depredations to escape the resentment of his Whig neighbors—he was too rank a Tory to be allowed longer to remain in that section—too bold a man to be driven away by threats—and too cunning to be caught by his enemies.

On his account alone a harsh measure was contemplated. Hence in the darkness and coldness of a winter's night, his dwelling was fired, and his family only had time to escape the flames, leading forth the tottering Grandsire, to be chilled by the wintry winds of a December night. The incendiaries stood around near enough to ascertain if the hated Eli was any where to be seen, expecting he was secreted in his dwelling, or if not, would come to the rescue of his suffering family.

But not, he had guessed too well their design. He did discern his burning dwelling, but knew the vengeance impending and dared not forsake his retreat.

The Whigs had now failed in securing their enemy, but had not failed to convince him of their determination to withstand him to the last. They had commenced vengeance and he could not hope long to remain there without personal injury. He must now retract all his Tory principles, surrender, and aid in defending his country, or, forsaking all, both property and family, unite more firmly with the followers of the royal Standard. He chose the latter alternative—threw himself zealously in the service of King George, leaving his homeless family at the mercy of his Whig opponents, who, he knew would treat them kindly when he was no longer near. The hardships and toils of a Tory life, had sharpened the mind and aroused the energy of Eli, until he was no ordinary man with his British accomplices. They gave him a respectable place in the army, which he held during several engagements in Carolina and Virginia.

Bannon was not the man to retrace his steps or acknowledge a wrong while an alternative was left; his course once marked out no coercive measures deterred him from following the same. Had he been a Whig no man would have been more faithful. But such he was not—a Tory he was, and a Tory he must live, either to see the country subjected—to die fighting against liberty or to be driven away with the other enemies of freedom.

Yet after all his firmness of purpose, and possible honesty of heart, as to his course, his countenance was sometimes sad. The thought that he was opposing his own familiar friends, the people of his own country, and some of his own brothers, was almost too much for nature to sustain. It was hard to proceed on in his course—yet it would have been harder to bear the stigma of retracing. Thus Bannon lived, was oscillating between hope and fear; hope that the colonists would finally yield, and he could again join his family and his friends; fear—that he might possibly be in the wrong, that liberty would yet prevail and lasting reproach be attached to his name. His fears were realized. The very winds blew sentiments of freedom over the land and across the ocean. King George snuffed the breeze and his proud heart was compelled to yield.

Heaven aided our fathers in forcing the conviction upon him, that the colonies "were and of right ought to be free." The eight year's struggle ceased: the hostile troops departed; patriots returned home to show their wounds, and receive the applaudits of their surviving friends; traitors, plunderers and tories, sought their former places of abode with niggardly faces, or retreated across the ocean to escape the reproaches deserved, and to live such slaves as become men of such character.

In this last class was Bannon. He went to England, perhaps, hoping to spend the balance of his days in peace.—He soon found pleasant acquaintances, and began to think of again enjoying the sweets of social life. He casts no lingering glance at the land where his offspring dwells; the sacred ties of husband and wife are loosening; widow Bannon's children are fatherless; years pass on and they supposed him dead, but grieve not that his grave is obscure—he was a Tory.

But in the mean time Eli, made the acquaintance of the daughter of an aristocratic lady in the Southern part of England. He soon won this lady's affections and obtained her hand in marriage.

But why was she thus deceived? Col. Bannon made a favorable appearence, had mingled with the world enough to know something of human nature, and had no slight touch of aristocracy in his manners; and especially while among a people of that grade, for he had the ability to put on such an air as seemed best adapted to his purpose.

Hence it is not strange that he so soon obtained a handsome and wealty companion. Six years they lived together, and three little ones cheered their home.

Who would have thought that the worst afflictions were yet to come? His prospects seemed fair to spend the decline of life pleasantly. But alas! the follies of by-gone years were yet to rush upon him with almost overwhelming force. His whereabouts had been ascertained by an enemy of his in Virginia. A letter of inquiry was sent to his mother in-law.—She soon surmized and ascertained that Col. Bannan had a family in America also. His doom was sealed. No longer could he be the husband of the good lady's daughter. A widow and fatherless children were better in her sight than to countenance a man so base and unfaithful. But what must *he* now do? Shame chased him from Carolina to England, now absolute disgrace attaches itself to accompany him to his very tomb. He resolves what to do; or rather, determines to make the best of the remnant of an ill-spent life. He dismisses his affairs with as little ceremony as possible, hastens back to his native land, purchases a farm in South Carolina, settles himself as quietly as possible, and commences living as good a republican as his infirmaties of mind and body will permit.

Seldom does he mention the revolution, his former stay in America, or his Tory associates. He takes interest to learn the state of governmental affairs, and endeavors to manifest a deep interest in the welfare of his country. But how lonely and sad his condition! He reflects on his varied life. "Have the sweets of sociality forever fled, or is there yet hope that the companions of my early days will again acknowledge me as husband, and come to cheer my declining years?" Examining his heart, a spark of hope yet remained and faith bid him make search for the wife of his youth—the fortune of his better days. A messenger is dispatched to Chatham County, North Carolina, where Mrs. Bannon still lived.

A letter of explanation was sent, containing a full acknowledgement of infidelity, to which was added a touching solicitation for her to come and spend the balance of her days at his Southern home, and that she would bring the once loved children.

At the close of a winter day Mrs. Bannon and her children, now all nearly grown to maturity, sat around a comfortable fire, remarking of the blustering winds that whistled by. "How like," said Mrs. B. "is this night, to the same eleven years ago, when our dwelling was burned and determined revenge drove your father away. Poor unfortunate man, perhaps he was killed in some of the Northern battles, and we may yet see some one, who heard his dying words. Oh! how sad a thing is war, my children! Your father and I lived in peace, and but for his party sentiments, we might still be enjoying his company." As she spoke these words, the remembrance of former things rushed upon her mind, and a large tear filled her benevolent eye.

At this instant a stranger entering, says, "I am from South Carolina bearing a message to Mrs. Bannon—I have been informed that this is her dwelling, and if so I wish to spend the night with you." The stranger being assured that he was right, was seated by the fire, in the family circle, curious to know his errand. "Here," said he, handing the letter to Mrs. B., "read this and what other information is necessary perhaps I shall be able to give." Imagine the good lady's feelings as she opened and read the address, "My Dear Mary," and then on down to the close, "Your unfaithful but now repenting husband, Eli Bannon."

O! what can equal woman's affections? Her heart is an instrument that only needs playing on to be kept in tune. This Eli knew—he touched the cords, and was again revived by the music of love.

A thousand questions were asked the stranger—an early day was appointed when he should accompany them to the South, and soon after the long parted couple were reunited. Most of their remaining years were spent together, and some of their decendants yet live in the beautiful Palmetto.

The Literary Societies of the University of Virginia, have determined to commence a "University Literary Magazine." The proposed magazine will consist of 40 pages of reading matter, and will be conducted by three editors, one chosen from each Society It will be purely literary in its character.

A Presidential Nomination.—The straightout Abolition Convention of New York have nominated the following ticket:

For President: Gerrit Smith, of New York.

For Vice-President: Sam'l McFarland, of Pennsylvania.

This is Fred Douglas, the negro's ticket.

The Voyage of a Dream.

Sweet downwards, streams of air!
And thou, my cloudy chariot, drop thy shado
To roll like dust, behind thy silent wheels,
And draw round earth the triumph of our march!
See where, from zone to zone, the shadow moves—
A spot upon the desert's golden glare—
A deeper blue on the far-stretching plains
Of ocean's foamy azure. [Bayard Taylor.

Common Schools.

From the Massachusetts Teacher.

School and Home.

CORRECTION OF FALSEHOOD IN CHILDREN.

[Messrs. Editors:—In reading the last number of the Christian Inquirer, I was so much pleased with this article which I enclose, that I cut it out for the "Teacher." The writer's views correspond so exactly with my own, that I should like very much to see it republished for the benefit of your readers.—W.]

Nothing is more common than the assumption that falsehood is well-nigh universal among children. One constantly hears parents speak of the untruthfulness of their children, as if it were a something of course. One of Harpers' Story Books, entitled "John True," by Jacob Abbott, reechoes the current opinion: "John had often said what was not true. In this he was like all other boys, good or bad. There are a great many mothers who think their children are innocent, and they will often say, I never knew my William or my Mary to tell a lie in my life. But such mothers deceive themselves."

We doubt the truth of such representations. Still, that the vice is very common, all will admit. And we would, therefore, offer a few suggestions upon the best means of preventing and curing this ill habit in the young.

Perhaps the most common mistake into which parents who take any interest in the moral training of their children fall, is undue reliance upon harsh and severe measures. A child is rarely made a truth-teller by punishment. Many parents who complain of their children's untruthfulness have their own violence of rebuke and punishment, their own want of patience, to thank for this. The child who has but yielded to what is only a natural instinct in one whose moral sense is in its infancy, is addressed as if he had committed the most atrocious crime which can be imagined, and then is severely punished. Now, very often he tells a falsehood from a timidity which belongs to his temperament. He needs encouragement, courage, and he cannot be frightened into these. Often he says what is false from mere flurry. In his nervous terror, inspired by an angry countenance and previous "warnings," he hardly knows what he says.

The feeling, on his part, that it makes no difference whether he tells the truth or not, since no one will believe him, should also be carefully guarded against. It is better for a parent or teacher to err on the side of charity,—even though when it says, "Believes all things," it puts some strain upon reasonable caution,—than to take from a child all encouragement to speak the truth. It is said that some of Dr. Arnold's worst boys grew gradually ashamed of telling lies. "Arnold always believes a fellow, and it 's too bad," they said. Expect a boy to tell the truth. Show a generous confidence in him, and if he has any seeds of generosity and manliness, he will not be liable to balk your expectation. At any rate, you may be quite sure that this course will tend towards this end much more effectually than the opposite one of habitual distrust.

We shall not be successful teachers of truth, through any instrumentality, if we demand of the young what we do not ourselves manifest. The way in which some people eulogize truth to their children, and express horror of falsehood, is admirably calculated to impress younger minds with the conviction that, if there is one point more than another about which the speaker is extravagant, nay, fanatical, it is upon this,—that he, indeed, is made of that stuff which martyrs are made of, who have been ready to die for the sacred truth. All this is well and good, if so be that what the young hearer listens to is in harmony with what he hears and sees on other occasions. If it is not, the law that we can give nothing which we have not got, will be sure to vitiate our teaching. The child is always learning lessons. He learns them from us when we are not consciously teaching him. When "I am delighted to see you," is said to those whom he has heard styled "intolerable bores," and "the most disagreeable people I know;" when false excuses are made for not meeting unpleasant engage-

ments, for not going to church or to a party, he is learning a lesson. Sometimes he is personally aggrieved. Elderly persons, not knowing how Shylock-like is a child in his literal interpretation of all promises, often violate promises they have made to him. Hardly less injurious is constant nonfulfilment of threats. All these observations, though he goes through no process of reasoning, nor draws conclusions avowedly unfavorable to those whom he loves, make a part of his education as a truth-lover.

If correct rules and cautions are observed in a family, the child is in a good moral atmosphere as regards truth-telling. And this brings us to what is indeed the chief, if it is not the only safeguard against youthful habits of falsehood. It is with the vice of falsehood as it is with all other mean vices. The tones of the circle in which the young live has more to do with their avoidance of it, than have all other influences put together. Those which are most potent are those subtle ones which are indirect. Place a child of careless habits about truth in a family where frankness and sincerity are, as it were, in the very air; where their opposites are never for a moment recognized as possibilities; where it seems to be taken for granted, too much so for it ever to be talked about, that everybody, old and young, speaks the truth as a matter of course, how quickly, how almost unconsciously, will the child catch the fashion of the place, and adapt himself to it. We suspect that there are not a few parents who would be quite as much surprised were their children to be detected in telling a lie, as they would be were they convicted of stealing, and yet they never have had occasion either to punish very severely, or exhort very solemnly, in view of tendencies towards falsehood.

People speak of the difficulty of making young people truthful. "Is it not natural to tell a lie?" But this is not more true of this temptation than it is of others. The disposition to appropriate what does not belong to him, is as natural an instinct in the untaught child as is falsehood. Yet soon, if it has ever shown itself, it ceases to tempt a child reared amid even tolerably good influences. Why? Because he is constantly reminded of the police officer and the jail, or severely punished? Is it because he is often threatened or lectured about the sin of stealing? No. There would be need of all this, if those around him did not have really a hearty disgust of such practices; if loose ways of thinking and acting prevailed where he is; if honesty was not the fashion, the custom of the place. In that case, those who wished to make him an honest man could hardly do or say enough to that express end. The great majority of parents do not think it needful to pursue this latter course, because they do not expect, of course, that their children will be ever tempted to thievery. Our children will learn, we hardly know how, that decent people never do such things. The circle in which they move never recognizes such a possibility as an exhortation against it would point at. No one is ever suspected of even the slightest tendency in such a direction. The whole thing is utterly ignored.

Allowance must be made for certain idiosyncrasies, which constitute exceptions here and there. But, these apart, if a child's home is what it should be, if its inmates are patient and gentle, if the whole tone of their behavior and speech shows plainly that they have an absolute abhorrence of everything which is mean and cowardly, it seems to us just as easy to educate a child to shun falsehood, as it is to teach him to avoid dishonesty, or any other ignoble practice which a decent self-respect, a proper pride of character, would prompt him to shun.

From the Argus.

To Cure the bite of A Snake.

St. Paul's, Robeson Co., May 27, 1856.

Mr. Editor: Knowing it from experience, having been bit by a Rattle Snake, I immediately procured some Cherry bark and some Red Oak do., with the roots of a Holly tree, making a tea of the above, bathing the wound with it while having a poultice made of the roots and mixed with meal to make it stick together, binding up the wound with the poultice and finding immediate relief. It is also good for drawing the poison from the bite of a Spider. The tea keeps the poison from extending through the body and the poultice draws it out.

J. W. B.

New Villages.

In passing from Greensboro' to Salisbury, on the Rail Road, the traveler will be struck with two new and beatiful villages, that are springing up, viz:

High Point, situated about fifteen miles west of Greensboro', at the crossing of the Rail and Plank Roads. It is said to be the highest point on the North Carolina Rail Road, and likely to be a village of considerable business and trade. The improvements, so far, both for business houses and family residences, are substantial and tasteful. We see nothing to prevent this from being a desirable residence.

Situated six or eight miles farther West, is the town of Thomasville. This, too, is fast growing into a village of respectable size, where, we doubt not, a brisk trade will be carried on. There are, already, at Thomasville, some of the most captivating private residences we know of in this section of country. Here, as well as at High Point, the mechanic's hammer is heard from morn till night.

Wherever the Rail Road passes, the people appear to be inspired with new life and energy. And even vegitation seems to grow more thriftily.—*Patriot.*

News of the Day.

UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.

The exercises of the late Commencement at Chapel Hill, are reported in lengthy detail by a correspondent of the N. Carolina *Standard*, from which we compile the following:—

Its late Commencement found our time-honored University in a state of unprecedented prosperity. The Catalogue which has just appeared, has the names of three hundred and sixty-six matriculates for the current year. This number gives one for every day in the year and an odd one for the 29th of February. We notice that every State south of "Mason & Dixon's line" is represented at Chapel Hill, except Maryland. Of course our own State has the largest number of students there, (265.) Alabama has 25; Tennessee 23; Mississippi 21, &c., &c. Being curious to learn how the different parts of North Carolina were patronizing the University at present, we found that out of the eighty-four counties in the State, sixty have sons there. Orange county has 25; New Hanover 15; Wake and Warren, 12 each; Caswell and Guilford, 9 each; Granville 8, &c.

We noticed some other facts in the Catalogue, of interest to the public. For instance, of the 49 Seniors, 44 availed themselves of instruction in the Scientific School during a part of their Senior year. We hope to see the fruit of these teachings appear in the advancement of many of the highly important material interests of society. Too many of our young men go out from College not knowing what to do with what they have studied for four years. To be sure, much concerning the applications of theoretical truth cannot be learned in part of but one year; but that little is better than nothing, and after a while many of our young may be inclined to spend the fifth year at the University, and drink more deeply of the "Pierian spring." The Law School, too, seems to be flourishing. The Independent Class numbers 14, and the College Class, 8.

The exercises peculiar to Commencement week began with the examinations on the Holy Scriptures, which form a part of the regular instructions at the University. On Monday night the sermon before the graduating class was preached by the Rev. Basil Manly, jr., Pastor of the Baptist Church in Richmond, Va. His text was Psalms 119. 9: "Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way? By taking heed thereto according to Thy Word." The subject was certainly well chosen, and it was presented in a remarkably appropriate manner. The sermon was solemn, earnest, and thoroughly evangelical.

Tuesday morning was devoted to the examination of the Senior Class on International and Constitutional Law, Agricultural Chemistry, and Engineering. After dark the following competitors for public favor as declaimers, appeared in behalf of the Freshman Class:

Nathan B. Small, Pasquotank.
C. Stephens Croom, New York.
Hugh L. Cole, New Berne.
John T. Cook, Warrenton.
Henry L. Rugeley, Texas.
James P. Coffin, Tennessee.
Charles W. McClammy, New Hanover.
Algernon R. Morris, Orange Co.
James H. Swindell, Washington.

These young gentlemen acquitted themselves with credit, showing that they had diligently studied their parts and attended well to the instruction they had received. Messrs. Cole, Cook and Morris were highly commended for the appropriateness of their delivery. One thing young men ought to recollect, that on hot and short nights, short speeches are most refreshing.

On Wednesday morning, the Annual Address before the two Literary Societies was delivered at the request of the Philanthropic Society, by Matt. W. Ransom, Esq., lately Attorney General of North Carolina. His subject was "The Union—the importance of its preservation." The matter of the address was good, and it is but seldom that an audience is gratified by a more graceful manner. Mr. Ransom most wisely judged that a listening people demanded a different repast from a reading people, and that a felicitous delivery should ever attend a public orator; and he deserves what he has secured, the hearty admiration of his audience.

The Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson, Bishop of the Presbyterian Church in Raleigh, appeared before the Historical Society of the University in the afternoon. His subject was the life and times of Sir William Berkeley, Royal Governor of the Colony of Virginia. The subject of this interesting address was new to most of the audience, and this direction of public attention to it will doubtless result in many valuable discoveries. Gov. Berkeley's administration was long, vigorous, and eventful. During its period many seeds were sown whose fruits in matters social, political and religious we every day enjoy and rejoice over. But the seeding and the harvest were both contrary to the Governor's intent. The history of our own State is elucidated at several interesting points by considering the connections between these neighboring colonies that existed at this time. We hope to see this address in print, because of its own merits in matter and composition, and because it contains much that will suggest and direct future enquiries.

At night the following declaimers from the Sophomore Class delighted the crowded house with some very choice specimens of their art:

Winter H. Goodloe, Mississippi.
Reuel M. Stancill, Mississippi.
William C. Dowd, Wake Co.
Jesse S. Barnes, Wilson Co.
John A. Gilmea, Greensboro'.
Julius W. Wright, Wilmington.
Joseph M. White, Florida.
Leroy M. McAfee, Cleveland Co.
William M. Coleman, Concord.

Where there was so much to commend it may be invidious as well as difficult to draw distinctions; but it is only fair to say that better speaking than that of Messrs. Stancill, Gilmer and Wright is seldom heard from the College stage, while that of Mr. Coleman's was a perfect gem. The spirit of the part was well conceived, and it was manifested in a very fine style. For such exhibitions the teacher and the taught deserve high praise. During the session just closed, members of the Sophomore Class have been competing for a prize for excellence in English composition, which was proposed by Dr. Wheat, the Professor of Rhetoric. The judges could not distinguish between the merits of Mr. Coleman and Mr. Thomas W. Mason, of Brunswick county, Va. So the prize (Putnam's edition of Irving's works,) was divided.

At the annual meeting of the Alumni of the University, the oldest student present was Mr. James Mebane, who left College in 1797. The oldest graduate present was the Hon. John Branch, of the class of 1801. As the state of the fund collecting for that purpose is now sufficiently large, it was ordered that the monument to Dr. Caldwell—whose praise is in all the land—be erected forthwith.

We were glad to see a very large and brilliant assembly in the College Chapel on Thursday morning. The graduating class was, according to all accounts, unusually worthy of this honor; and their speeches confirmed the good report that had gone abroad concerning them. We give the names of the graduates (47) in the usual academical style:

Gulielmus-Franklin Alderman, Thomas-Ruffin Long, Jacobus-Leonidas Averitt, Archibaldus McLauchlin, Robertus-Graham Barrett, Dugald-Patterson McNair, Gulielmus Bingham, Abram-Haywood Merritt, Jacobus Bruce, Georgius-Thomas Morgan, Gulielmus-Ballard Bruce, Elias-Graham Morrow, Henricus-Ravenscroft Bryan, Augus Munn, Joannes-Ricardus Burney, Gulielmus-Allison Owens, Gulielmus-Henricus Burwell, David-Settle Patrick, Samuel-Pinckney Caldwell, Valentianus-Swaim Robins, Thomas-Christophorus Clark, Gilbertus-Mottier Robinson, Thomas-Steele Crump, Gulielmus-Johnson Saunders, Clement Dowd, Colemon Sessions, Gulielmus-Green Drake, Thomas-Bog Slade, Joannes-Bratton Erwin, Samuel-Perry Smith, Joannes-Taylor Gilmore, Josephus-Woorn Stevenson, Solomon-Plummer Green, Jacobus-Edvardus Sumner, Joannes-Snead Hines, Ludovicus-Thomas Thompson, Alexander-Martinus Hogan, Joannes-Cooper Waddill, Daniel-White Johnson, Stuart White, Calvinus Jones, Jacobus-Hilliard Williams, Thomas-Wilson Jones, Thomas-K. Windham, Josephus-Buckner Killebrew, Neill-Smith Yarborough, Adolphus-Alexander Laurence.

The following young gentlemen represented their Class upon the Stage:

Latin Salutatory,
Henry Ravenscroft Bryan, Raleigh.
The American Engineer,
Adolphus A. Laurence, Iredell Co.
The claims of the Fine Arts,
Joseph Woorn Stevenson, Newberne.
Necessity of a National University,
E. Graham Morrow, Chapel Hill.
Perpetual progress of the human mind,
Thomas Bog Slade, Georgia.
Napoleon Bonaparte,
Thomas Wilson Jones, Tennessee.
The empire of Mind,
Marmaduke S. Robins, Randolph Co.
St. Paul,
A. Haywood Merritt, Chatham Co.
The people and their Common Schools,
William Bingham, Orange Co.
Farming; becoming one of the learned professions,
William F. Alderman, New Hanover.
Sir Nigal Bruce,
John Cooper Waddill, Alabama.
I am an American,
Daniel White Johnson, Richmond Co.
The American Politician,
Clement Dowd, Moore Co.
The people and their University,
Joseph B. Killebrew, Tennessee.
The Valedictory,
Coleman Sessions, New Orleans.

The essays reflected great credit on the young men themselves, and on their teachers. It is but seldom that we hear so many good speeches on one day. Messrs. Laurence, Merritt, Bingham ann Killebrew were very much commended, both for matter and manner; and Mr. Johnson's vigor and appropriateness of declamation called forth hearty applause. Doubtless the "*Senatus Academicus*" will always be glad to have such exercises "reverently dedicated" to themselves and all the world.

From the Annual Report we gathered the following facts which may be of general interest:

The graduating class numbered forty-seven members. Of these, Messrs. Bingham, Killebrew, Laurence, Robins and Sessions secured the first distinction. Messrs. Alderman, Barrett, Bryan, Erwin, Gilmore, Johnson, Merritt, Morrow, Slade and Waddill, the second; and Messrs. J. Bruce, Burney, Hines, Stevenson, White and Yarborough, the third. Mr. W. B. Bruce was entitled to the first honor in Mathematics, and in French. Mr. Sessions obtained the valedictory oration by lot, and Mr. Killebrew the latin, which, with the consent of the Faculty, he afterwards transferred to his friend, Mr. Bryan. Mr. Slade was the only member of this class who was absent from no one of the 4,800 attendances required in a four years' course at the University. "This class throughout the entire collegiate course has been characterized by more than ordinary diligence, sobriety, and propriety of deportment, and the general fidelity with which all its duties have been performed, may be well recommended as worthy of imitation by its successors."

There were seventy-two members of the Junior class. Among these the first honor was assigned to Messrs. Avery, Grady, Venable, Webb, and Wharton. Mr. Bingham obtained the second in Mathematics and French, and the first in all the other departments. The second distinction was secured by Messrs. Barnes, Coble, Dugger, Harvey, Jordan, McLauchlin, Robbins, Smith, Steward, Stoney, Thompson, and Wimberley. Messrs. J. W. Graham, Hayley, Mitchell, Thorp, Ward and Wilkinson formed the third section in their class.

Mr. Wilson was entitled to the second distinction in French, and Mr. McKinnon to the second in English composition.

The Sophomore class had ninety-seven members. Of these, Messrs. Anderson, Lord, McAfee and Perry were declared the best scholars in their class. Messrs. Dowd, Mason and Morehead as second in Analytical Mathematics, and first in all the other departments. Mr. Hammond as first in Geometrical Mathematics, and first in his other studies. Messrs. Bell, Buchanan, Gilmer, Groover, Harris, R. Johnston, Jones, Wade and Stancill were counted as the second best scholars, and Messrs. Baker, Brinson, J. Brown, Bruce, Clark, Clement, W. Coleman, Goodloe, W. Goodloe, Hadley, F. Johnston, Macartney, R. Marsh, Stewart, Tatum, Twitty, Walker, Washington, Wright, and Young formed the third rank. Messrs. Campbell and Swayze were graced with the first distinction in French.

After the Annual Report was read, Col. Walter L. Steele read a report from the Board of Examiners. They seemed to have been gratified by what they saw and heard, on the whole. They found many good scholars among the students; but many more poor, and some very poor. They commended the general order which they observed among the more than three hundred students at the University, and made suggestions for the correction of what they found amiss. We learn that the Board was unanimously reappointed to serve at the next commencement—when, doubtless, their report will be looked for with the most intense curiosity. The Board will then have more experience in the performance of their duties, and they can judge whether there is a proper progress at the University.

The "*Senatus Academicus*" conferred the degree of Master of Arts in regular course upon the following Alumni, viz: The Rev. S. M. Frost, of Wilmington, N. C., on Messrs. J. B. Andrews, W. H. Battle, jr., R. A. Chambers, N. B. Cobb, A. R. Black, and S. O'Daniel, Principals of Academies, public or private, in different parts of N. C. On A. W. Lawrence, Professor in the National Observatory at Washington, D. C. On Messrs. A. V. Allen, D. M. Carter, J. M. Bullock, J. L. Scales, J. V. Sherard, G. F. Strong, and W. L. Scott, Attorneys at Law. On Jos. M. Graham, planter; on Messrs. R. H. Battle, jr., Solomon Pool and W. R. Wetmore, Tutors in the University; and on Messrs. R. L. Beall and B. F. Mebane, Practitioners in Medicine. The Honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Mr. Sam'l H. Wiley, Principal of the Academy in Washington, N. C.

Sharks.—Two sharks were harpooned in Charleston harbor last week. Each of them measured about nine feet. Some three or four others were struck, and pretty badly wounded, but managed to escape the fate of the first two, which were brought ashore.

From Oregon.—New York, June 14.—Advices from Oregon report that another battle had been fought with the Indians on Rogue River. They were routed, and 30 were killed.

Melancholy Occurrence.—We learn that on Sunday morning last a child of Henry Mordecai, Esq., near this city, was scalded, so that it died in the course of a few hours.—*Raleigh Standard.*

☞ The steamer Africa sailed from New York on Wednesday the 11th, at noon, for Liverpool, with 174 passengers and $980,000 in specie.

Greensboro' Female College.

The Fall Session will open on the last Thursday in July. If the reader have a daughter or ward, the following, among other reasons, should induce him to patronize Greensboro' Female College:

1. The whole cost of board and tuition is not greater than the cost in any other school of high grade; and the adoption of a neat but simple uniform, and the fact that extravagance of dress is not the fashion there, will make the aggregate cost less than at most other schools.

2. The Faculty is full and accomplished. We trust that President Jones may long live; but we shall speak of him as freely as if he were dead. We have known him long and well, and shall convey all we could say in a circumlocutory way, by the following statement: We have daughters to educate; and in full view of all the responsibilities which this fact involves, we prefer Greensboro' Female College to all other institutions, for this reason, beside others, that Rev. T. M. Jones is its President.

3. It is the oldest Institution of its grade in the South. It will continue to send forth its graduating class to bless the world, for generations to come. Our daughters in coming generations may feel, while there, "Here our mothers graduated."

4. The religious influence which pervades the College, is safe, sound, and catholic. A large proportion of its students have been converted to Christianity, but not to bigotry.

5. It is the only institution in our Conference which belongs to our conference. It is worthy the patronage of all. Will not Methodists sustain it?

6. Without any disparagement to other Schools and Colleges, we beleive Greensboro' Female College is the best in the South, or North, either, for that matter.

7. The completion of the North Carolina Rail Road renders Greensboro' easily accessible from all parts of the Conference.

8. All the profits of this Institution will enure directly to the support of Christianity, in that the surplus, beyond expenses, will secure the education of the daughters of the members of the North Carolina Conference; thus removing the cause which has driven many valuable men to location, and preserving such men in the future for the active work of the ministry at home.

For these, and for many other obvious reasons, we bespeak the patronage of parents and guardians for Greensboro' Female College. You ought to educate that daughter or ward, whom Providence has committed to your care. You cannot do this at home; you must send her abroad. Send her to Greensboro' Female College. It is the very best way in which to meet your responsibility to her, and at the same time to promote the cause of education and religion.

We write thus without the knowledge or consent of anybody connected with Greensboro' Female College; we write it on our responsibility, and from a sense of duty. And we protest against any inference from what is written, unfavorable to other Schools in which Methodists are interested. Greensboro' is the College of the Conference; and we are editing a Conference paper; fortunate in the fact that official duty and conscientious conviction coincide in dictating a preference of Greensboro' Female College over all other seminaries of Female Education.

N. C. Christian Adv.

Tragic Affair at Florence, Ga.

A correspondent of the Columbus *Times & Sentinel*, writing from Glennville, Ala., on the 2d inst., gives the particulars of a terrible assault made by a party in the neighborhood of Jernigan on a number of citizens who were passing from Florence, Georgia, to their homes. It appears that for some years Matthews Averett, Sr. has been keeping a ferry at Florence, on the Chattahoochee river, without a charter from the State of Georgia. In 1853, the road leading to the ferry was closed, whereupon Averett erected a toll gate across the Florence road on the Alabama, side, and demanded and collected the same toll as he would have received at the ferry.

Many persons have paid the toll and many have refused to do so, but have removed the obstruction and passed. The matter had been agitated for some time, and the citizens on both sides of the river had become very much excited, and repeatedly torn down the gate. On Monday, several of Averett's relatives, and his overseer, armed themselves with double-barrel guns and proceeded to the gate to guard it, and prevent persons from passing without paying toll. The names of said persons are understood to be Wm. Cliatt, John McClendon, Wm. McClendon, Jas. McClendon, Wilson B. Averett, E. D. Averett, and Miles, the overseer. Upon their arrival they secreted themselves behind a fence in an adjoining field. Soon after they arrived there, Nathaniel Roach, with his little son 5 years old, Robert Warlick, Samuel Driggers, and a man named Sykes, arrived at the gate, and were about to pass though, when the men fired on them from their place of concealment. At the first fire Mr. Roach's little boy was wounded in the neck and body—supposed to be mortally. Sykes was also shot down—mortally wounded. Roch, in endeavoring to save his child, by holding his own back to them, received a great many shot, and is severely hurt. Warrick was wounded dangerously. Driggers was shot in the arm, but not dangerously. Driggers was the only man in the attacked party armed, and his gun would not fire until too late to do any good. The officer, with a posse, is in search of the offenders, and anticipates some trouble in arresting them. All are well armed, and, should they resist, more blood will be shed.

A letter from J. M. White, Esq., from Florence, states that five more men passed Averett's gate on Monday night about dark, and on arriving at Hill's Ferry got into the flat to cross the river. Soon after they had pushed into the stream they were fired on by some persons concealed in the bushes on the bank, and were severely wounded. The persons shot were some gentlemen from Georgia, who had volunteered to escort Mr. Roach, with his wounded child, home, and were attacked on their return. Later intelligence states there were eight men on the flat when fired on; seven were wounded, one thought to be mortally. Some arrests have been made, and a large body of citizens are in pursuit of the balance of the party. The excitement in the neighborhood is intense.

The Electoral College.—The following table exhibits the composition of the Electoral College, upon the vote of which is to be decided the next Presidential election:

ELECTORAL VOTE.

Free States.	Rep.	*Slaves States.*	Rep.
Maine,	6	Delaware,	1
New Hampshire,	3	Maryland,	6
Vermont,	3	Virginia,	13
Massachusetts,	11	North Carolina,	8
Rhode Island,	2	South Carolina,	6
Connecticut,	3	Georgia,	8
New York,	33	Alabama,	7
New Jersey,	5	Mississippi,	5
Pennsylvania,	25	Louisiana,	4
Ohio,	21	Arkansas,	2
Michigan,	4	Tennessee,	10
Indiana,	11	Kentucky,	10
Illinois,	9	Missouri,	7
Iowa,	2	Florida,	1
Wisconsin,	3	Texas,	2
California,	2		
	144		90
Senators (16 F.S.	32	Senators, (15 S.S.	30
	175		120

The North, or Free States, have a majority of 56 votes in the Electoral College.

Late from Kansas—Civil War Progressing.—Chicago, June. 11.—Later arrivals from Kansas confirm the reports of the existing civil war in the Territory. Twenty-one Missourians, Carolinians and Alabamians have been killed in diffeient engagements. Several Free State men have been wounded, but none killed. The United States troops generally disperse the forces of the parties after the battles are over.

Governor Shannon's proclamation produced no effect in arresting the disturbances.

Governor Robinson has been removed from Lecompton to Leavenworth.

The reported death of Marshal Donaldson proved to be incorrect.

Bodies of men are moving from Independence, Westport and other Missouri towns toward the Territory. A party left Lexington on Saturday for Hickory Point or Lawrence, and a general battle was expected.

Guarding Against Fire.—The late destructive fire in our town has convinced the citizens of the necessity of being better prepared for a similar calamity. A public meeting at the Court-House, on Saturday last, Dr. C. J. Fox in the Chair, and Mr. Patrick J. Lowrie, Secretary, it was resolved that Dr. C. J. Fox, Leroy Springs, and S. A. Harris be appointed Superintendents of the Fire Department—that brick and stone buildings only be allowed to be erected in certain localities—that an additional fire engine be purchased—that two fire companies be organized—that the expediency of two new wells on Trade street—and water pipes from each of the public pumps on Tayon street, be considered by the Town Authorities—that hooks and ladders be procured, &c.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Supreme Court.

The following gentlemen have been admitted by the Supreme Court to the practice of the law in the Superior Courts of this State: Andrew S. Kemp, of Bladen; Thomas McG. Smith, Caswell; John W. Moore, Hertford; John H. Boyd Rockingham; Vine A. Allen, Craven; Pulaski Cowper, Hertford; Cicero Berry, Orange;

And the following in the County Courts: Alexander Justice, Craven; Henri Herrisse, Orange; William Badham, Chowan; N. A. Taylor, Wake; John D. Shaw, Richmond; Joseph A. Engelhard, Wake; Dan'l McDougald, Harnett; John B. Gillam, Bertie; William A. Cheek, Warren; David Schenck, Lincoln; Delano Husted, Wake; C. W. Grandy, Jr., Pasquotank; W. H. Bagley, do; John B. Woodfin, Yancy;

Attempt at Insurrection.—A negro preacher named George, belonging to a gentleman in Columbus, Georgia, attemted to excite an insurrection among the slaves. He failed in the attempt, and was arrested last week.

Sabbath Keeping Railroads.—The New York Central, the Hudson River, and the New York and Erie Railroads, have now their Sabbath days.—Locomotive and tender, axle and rail, wheel and switch, have, in cammon with man, a day of rest. Six days service fills their appointed weekly wear, as it does that of most of the laborers of Christendom. There is, says the Albany Journal, an incalculable economy in the Sabbath. Machinery wears out under constant use. Man's tissues are consumed by it; his vitality becomes feeble, and eventually exhausted. In the course of his abuse of Divine organization, his joy, his sweetness, his courage, his hope, are worn and worn till they are worn out. The Sabbath is to the weeks of toil what the sleeping time of the curtained night is to the days of labor, recuperation of physical force, and acquirement of new moral power. The rail road Sabbath will reward those companies which institute it. Their employees will wear longer and work better. There will be one-seventh less accidents upon the lines, fourteen per cent, less wear and tear rails and machinery, and of expenditure of fuel, oil and waste. While the heated few who would travel seven days in the week are fretfully saving themselves and their passage money for Monday trains, the giant locomotives are gradually sleeping in their darkened round-houses. The Sabbath through, they breathe quietly on their beds, images of power in a state of rest, suggestive and admonitory to us all.

North Carolina Coal.

We availed oursives, on Saturday, of a polite invitation from Mr. Burns, to examine specimens of coal from the Deep River mines which he is daily using. The coal is a fine bright bituminous coal, free from all impurities, burns well, and leaves very little ash. One of the hands at the forge told us that two bushels of the Deep River Coal, were worth as much as three of the Virginia Coal. We understand that one of the companies on Deep River have expended $270,000 in opening their mine, and that they are now prepared to raise a ton a minute, and furnish it at nearly half the price of Northern Coal. Indeed Mr. Burns is so well convinced of the superiority, cheapness and excellence of the Chatham coal, that he is using it exclusively, hauling it from the mines 40 miles distant in wagons. All these mines need is an outlet. They can supply enough to keep the road from Fayettville, the navigation company on the Cape Fear and Deep River, and a road from the mines to this place, busy all the time. Indeed we learn that the Superintendent of the mines says that he is prepared to load five hundred coal cars daily. Ought not every facility to be extended to these mines for getting off their coal in all directions?—*Ral Star.*

Greensboro.—The last Lexington Flag in speaking of recent examinations, pays the followig flattering, but we think deserving compliment to our beautiful and flourishing town. Greensboro, too, was crowded with visitors, and many who could not be accomodated at Mr. Hopkins' excellent Hotel, shared the hospitality of the worthy citizens of that fair town, and have returned home, cheering many fond remembrances of the Queen City of the West. For Greensboro, although her size may not yet entitle her to the appellation of a city, should certainly hold the first rank among the towns of Western North Carolina. For in enterprise in every branch of industry and in fostering and building up Seminaries of Learning she undoubtedly far outstripped them all, while no town in the State can show a greater number of able and talented men, or who have been more devoted to the interests of the State, and done more for the honor of North Carolina May her course still be onward—may her schools still continue to prosper, and may the patriotic efforts of her citizens—as we doubt not they will—be properly appreciated.

Cowhides and Consistency.—We hear a great deal in the Free Soil papers of the horrid cowhidings administered to Southern negroes. These cowhides are manufactured entirely in Yankeedom. We believe there is not a single manufactory of cowhides in the Southern States. The cute New Englanders brought the negroes here originally, sell us the cowhides to to whip them with, and then make an awful snivelling over the horrors of slavery and the cruelty of cowhides! They are also the only North Americans engaged at this time in the African Slave Trade.—*Rich Dispatch.*

Loss of the Zephyr.—We regret to hear that the fine steamer Zephyr, formerly a passenger boat between this place and Fayetteville, and owned by Messrs. A. & J. & D. McRae of this town, was burnt on the St. John's river, near Magnolia, Florida, on the 4th inst. We have not heard the full particulars, but understand that the fire was the result of accident, that the boat was consumed, and that the loss is $10,000, on which there is no insuriance.—*Wil Herald.*

☞ The Annual Oration.—Before the two Literary Societies of Davidson College, will be delivered at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday the 25th inst, by Rev. M. D. Hoge, D. D. of Richmond, Va.

THE TIMES.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1856.

Positive Arrangement.

Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross mark are notified thereby that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail book.

☞ W. R. Hunter is our authorized agent for the city of New York to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the *Times*.

G. F. College.

We understand that the Agent, appointed by the North Carolina Conference to collect funds for the purpose of enlarging the College building, has succeeded in procuring a sufficiency to commence with. The building committee has, therefore, issued a call for proposals to construct the West wing, which is to be 72 by 50 feet, three stories high.

We understand that the second story will be used exclusively for a Chapel, which, with the galery, will entertain a larger audience on commencement occasions than the Church. This arrangement will add much to the comfort both of the school and the visitors. This wing is to be completed before the next commencement; and as early as practicable thereafter, it is contemplated to build a similar wing to the Eastern end. Each wing is to extend some ten or twelve feet in front of the main building, and to be connected by iron corriders on each story. We will then have as commodious and as beautiful a College edifice as can be boasted of in all the South.—With a President and Faculty second to none, we believe this will be *the Methodist Female College* of all the Southerd Churches, patronized not only by North Carolina, but by *all the States*.

Masonic Celebration.

As will be seen by notice in this paper, the members of Logan Lodge, located at Jamestown, will have a celebration on the 24th and give a public dinner. The Grand Master of the State is to deliver the address. The President of the Rail Road has consented to charter an extra train for the especial accommodation of visitors from this end of the road. It will run up from Graham in the morning and back in the evening. The expense, *per capita*, will be but a few cents, going and returning, proportionable to the number on board. We expect a great time and a tremendous crowd. Mr. Fisher has furnished the following—

SCHEDULE.

The train will leave Graham at	6.15 A.M.
Arrive at Greensboro' at	7.50 "
Leave Greensboro' at	8.10 "
Arrive at Jamestown at	8.50 "
Leave Jamestown at	6.00 P.M.
Arrive at Greensboro' at	6.40 "
Leave Greensboro' at	6.50 "
Arrive at Graham at	8.30 "

CHIT CHAT.

J. W. M. The *Times* is sent regularly every week. We are much obliged for your good opinion, which is reiterated to us every day from different parts of this and other States:

"I consider the *Times* a most excellent literary paper, and wonder why people will persist in sending their money North, when they can have *as* good a family paper as the *Times* at home."

MATTIE HARRISON. We will, with much pleasure, present our readers with 'a few hours in Washington,' next week. We love to hear from you, and hope you will pardon us for saying your communications are *most* acceptable.

Miss V. H. M. Your promised favor has not yet reached us, but we are *hopefully* waiting.

OAK CITY GUARDS, Raleigh, will please accept our thanks for a free ticket to their "Reading Room for one year.

MARKET HOUSE:—We have intended for several weeks to call the attention of those whom it may concern, to the importance of erecting a Market House in town. We are glad a friend from the country has promised to give us an article on the subject, which we hope may have the desired effect.

OAK RIDGE.—We learn that Prof. Johnson, of Normal College, is to deliver the Annual Address before the Literary Society of Oak Ridge Male Institute at the approaching commencement. These exercises will be held on the 30 and 31 July.

Life Illustrated.

The above is the title of a weekly paper, published by Fowler & Wells, New York, and devoted to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress. It has made great pretensions to Literary merit, and perhaps has a good circulation in the South. Be this, however, as it may, we feel confident no true Southern man will ever find it in his heart to send another dollar, after reading the following slandering paragraph on the Southern Press, distinguished as it is for its high minded integrity and incorruptibility. In speaking on the late Brooks and Sumner difficulty, he uses the following language:—

"The majority of the papers printed in the slave States justify the outrage upon Mr. Sumner to the fullest extent, and express, in various ungrammatical phases, a vulgar exultation over it. This, however, is of small account, as in those States the press is not as free as it is in France.—Southern editors know as well as Southern gentlemen do, that the assault was the *stupidest* thing ever done in party warfare, but they dare not say so. They also know that it was a thoroughly contemptible action, and a monstrous crime, and an insult to the nation, but they are afraid to avow the conviction. The comments of the Southern press we therefore regard as mere affectation."

The hypocrisy and meanness contained in the above extract is more than we could have expected even from an Infidel and Freelove press, as is the above. While trying to prejudice the Southern people against their own press, he makes them the veritable masters, or dictators to the Editors. The Southern people, though aware of the "stupidity" of this act, the "monstrous crime," yet in their more than monarchial tyranny, they compel the press to speak to the contrary. This is the real meaning of the paragraph. It is just what he wanted to say, but his fear of losing Southern patronage caused him to *pretend* to throw the entire thrust against "the Press,"

For fear, however, some of his patrons might forsake him, he acts upon the principle of what is generally believed North concerning the South; A "beg pardon, sir;" will apologise for any amount of kicks. Hence the following "beg pardon" paragraph is put in for the benefit of the *people*, his good patrons:—

"In our intercourse with the *people* of the South we have never discerned in them any of that intolerant, diabolical spirit which is exhibited by their politicians, nor any desire to conceal the losses and inconveniences entailed upon them by slavery, nor any particular hatred of the Northern Party. We therefore look upon the madness of Southern editors and members of Congress with almost as much wonder as disgust."

Is this so? Did he not say in the first extract that the sentiment of the Southern Press was of small account, as they were afraid of the people, and dare not speak aught to which the people will not agree? What bold, daring hypocrisy, in the very face of this assertion, even before the words are cold upon his lips, he turns to the *people*, his patrons and says:—"We look upon the madness of Southern editors and members of Congress with almost as much wonder as disgust," because the *people* have no "desire to conceal the losses and inconveniences entailed upon them by slavery, nor any particular hatred of the Northern Party," that is, the Abolitionists.

Remember that this Freelove and Infidel press, in addition to "Life Illustrated," issues also the "Water Cure" and "Phrenological Journals," all of which are circulated in the South.

WHITE SAVAGES.—A recent letter from Fort Myers, Florida, has the following:

"The Tampa Peninsular, of this week, contains a regular affidavit of a man or two who got frightened and confessed to Capt. Hooker, of the Florida volunteers, and others, that they belonged to a regularly organised band of white men who disguise themselves as Indians and go about plundering and murdering through the country.

"Lieut. Hartsuff and his company had returned to Fort Myers after a three weeks' scout in the vicinity of the Big Cypress, in company with a detachment of volunteers. The country was very wet, and they had endured much hardship. They had to sleep in the water, laying rafters across to lay their blankets on.

"It is expected that the campaign would close about the first of June."

MONTHLY LITERARY GOSSIP;—By J. Starr Holloway, Esq., was received just as we were going to press. It shall appear next week.

Common School Convention.

It will be remembered that we called attention to this subject a few weeks since, stating that it was the object of the State Superintendant to hold District and State Common School Conventions in various sections of the State and as often as was demanded for the promotion of the present liberal system. The first District Convention was held at Goldsboro' at which time arrangements were made to hold a general State Convention early in the Fall, at some suitable place hereafter to be selected. We understand that the Committee of arrangements are making ample efforts to get it up; and as all the delegates to the Convention are to be well cared for *free of expense*, we hope such a collection of teachers and persons interested in education, will come together as will be an honor to the State and to the cause.

It is true the Convention is some two or three months in the future, but those who are interested should not delay to hold their District and County Conventions for the purpose of appointing Delegates. We presume the Committee will soon designate the place for holding said State Convention, and as soon thereafter as possible, Delegates should be appointed from every County in the State.

In speaking of the Convention a late number of the Clinton *Independent* uses the following appropriate language:

"This proposition strikes us as being the one thing needful, to breathe life and energy into the common school system All other classes of men have their associations and conventions, why not school teachers have theirs? Our educational system has not yet been brought to perfection, so far from it, that we would not hazard much in saying that its defects are like Job's boils for number, and here and there dot over the entire system. The only method that we can conceive, by which to attain that high grade of systematic instruction which is so much needed, is, that the profession unite their efforts. The best way to unite the efforts of any class of people is to bring them together, face to face, and discuss, plan, arrange and adopt such measures as will serve to promote the end desired. Conventional regulations are essential to systematic reform. Unanimity can scarcely be expected without it. Union gives strength, and if the friends of reform wish to present a bold front, strong in its bearing they must come together. Politicians may rant and rave and hold caucuses to work the wires, but it is the school master that is to form the Nation's character. He who has the mental and moral training of the young, has hold of the secret lever, that will sooner or later move the destiny of the world. If the method of instruction throughout the world was more uniform, it would add much towards union of feeling and sentiment. What we want is a uniform, liberal system of instruction—uniform, that the mind may not be confused in passing from the hands of one teacher to another—liberal, that education may be made easy to all classes, under every variety of circumstances!"

Sad Accident.

On Sunday evening last, just as the cars arrived from the North, a negro man belonging to Col. H. L. Robards of the Rowan House, in attempting to cross the track, was thrown down by the cow catcher, and both legs so badly injured that amputation became necessary. One leg was literally mashed to pieces. He lingered until Monday morning 4 o'clock when he died.

Sal. Herald.

The *Watchman* says he was "in liquor." We learn by the conductors, that the stations of the principal towns on the road are always crowded by negroes on the Sabbath, drinking and merry. It is surprising, according to their statement, that more are not killed. If the trains *will* run on the Sabbath, owners of slaves should exercise some authority over these crowds.

MUST LEAVE THEIR ARMS BEHIND.—The United States Military Gazette, says the Government of Great Britain has issued orders that no military corps from New York or any part of the United States shall be permitted to land on the Canadian side with muskets, rifles, swords, or pistols, or any warlike instruments. Any company desirous to visit Canada during the summer can leave their arms at Niagara Falls, and cross when they please as citizens.

☞ Wonder if these summer days are too sultry to inspire the *Poetical* genius of Beatrice, Jeannie, and others?

FIRE.—We learn that on the night of Wednesday, the 4th inst, the store-house of Gen. Charles R. Jones, of Williamsburg, Iredell county, was destroyed by fire. No doubt, from what we learn, but it was the work of an incendiary. Loss about $3,000. Insurance $1,000.

"SUNDAY LAW" IN LONDON.—The London correspondent of the N. York Tribune states that the "Sunday law" is very strictly enforced at present, not only in stopping the bands in the Parks but even the venders of ginger beer and cakes. "Last Sunday," he says, "I found an audience listening to a dialogue between a distributor of tracts and a seller of ginger beer. The following reached me. Tract man—you must put your trust in God more. Look at Job. Ginger beer man—Job never had to sell ginger beer at a penny a glass! This last remark caused roars of laughter among the lieges.

BURNING OF THE MILTON COTTON FACTORY.—We learn that a free negro, named Delany, has been arrested upon the evidence of another negro, on the charge of burning the Milton Cotton Factory. The evidence against him is said to be strong.

Weekly Literary Review.

☞ Publishers sending books to be noticed in this department, will please send through the agency of J. B. Lippincott & Co., Book-Publishers, Stationers &c., No. 29, North Fourth-Street, Philadelphia.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW:—The April number of this review, re-published by L. Scott & Co., New York, has been received. The following are the contents:—1. British Family Histories, 2. Lewis on Early Roman History, 3. The Haldanes, 4. Modern Painters, 5. The Triton and the Minnows, 6. Southey's Letters, 7. The Peace and its Effects on the Condition of Turkey, 8. Montalembert on the Political Future of England.

The four British Reviews, the London, Edinburgh, North British and Westminster are republished by L. Scott & Co., in uniform numbers, 154 large double page each, at $3 per annum, or Blackwood and the reviews $10. If ordered through this office, the *Times* will be sent gratis.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER:—The June number is to hand, with its most beautifully printed pages. And withal, the list of contents looks more than usually enticing. Among the large variety of articles, the Editor continues his "notes of European travel." His style and manner of recording events gets the reader in a train, which it is almost impossible to break until the article is closed.

The Messenger is published by Macfarlane, Ferguson & Co., Richmond, Va., and edited by Jno. R. Thompson, Esq., $3 per annum, or $4 for the Messenger and the *Times*.

FROM KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—Mr. Howard of the Kansas Commission, and Messrs. Hanscom, Lord, Townsend, and Upton, officers of the Commission, arrived last evening in the steamer Polar Star, from Kansas.—They start for the East to-morrow. When they left, large bodies of Missourians were pouring into the territory, determined on fighting; and Free State men were mustering, equally anxions for battle.

Anticipated Collision between the United States and Pro-Slavery Forces.

Chicago, June 12.—Persons just arrived from Kansas City Monday evening, state that Col. Sumner ordered Whitfield's army to leave the territory on Saturday, when the whole number (four hundred) left and went to Wesport, where they were re-inforced by one hundred and fifty Missourians, and returned on Sunday threatening to hang Col. Sumner if they caught him. A collision between the United States troops and Whitfield's party was expected unless the latter changed their purposes.

MASONIC.—The Royal Arch Chapter of N. C. met in Wilmington last week.—The usual business was transacted; and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

M. E. Peter Custis, of Newbern, G. H. P.
E. E. F. Watson, of Graham, D. G. H. P.
E. Z. M. Paschall, of Oxford, G. N.
E. T. Page Ricaud, of Wilmington, G. S.
T. W. Brown, of do G. Treas.
T. B. Carr, of do G. Sec'y.
A. M. Campbell, of Fayetteville, G. M.
Jas. Mehegan, of Tarboro,' G. P. S.
Thos. J. Utley, of Raleigh, G. R. A. C.
J. W. Blount, of Duplin, G. M. 3d V.
J. S. Gibson, of Germanton, G. M. 2d V.
H. C. Hurdle of Alamance, " " 1st "
Rev. J. Reid, of Louisburg, G. Chaplain.
E. Turlington, Wilmington, G. Tyler,

Telegraphed for the Columbia Times.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Halifax, June 15.—The ship Pallas, from Cork, for Quebec with 120 passengers, was stranded on St. Paul's Island, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. The terrified passengers overloaded the boats, which sunk, drowning seventy-two of the unfortunates.

THE NATIONAL AMERICAN CONVENTION.—New York, June 16th.—The National American Convention has nominated Speaker Banks for President, and Gov. Johnston of Pennsylvania, for Vice President.

The Seceders have nominated Com. Stockton for President, and Rayner of North Carolina, for Vice President.

A BEAR.—A bear was killed last week, within six miles of Clinton, Sampson county, N. C.

"Hans, what is the matter?" "De sorrel wagon has run away mit de green horse, and broke de axel-tree of de brick house what stands by de corner lamp-post across the telegraph."

There is no action in this life, which is not the beginning of so long a chain of consequences as that no human providence is high enough to give us a prospect of the end.

Better be the head of the yeomanry, than tail of the gentry.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

☞ We are authorized to announce RALPH GORREL ESQR., as a candidate for a seat in the Senate in the next Legislature, for the County of Guilford.

May 5, 1856.

☞ We are authorized to announce M. S. SHERWOOD, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature, for the County of Guilford.

May 28, 1856.

☞ We are authorized to announce GEO. ALBRIGHT, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature, for the County of Guilford.

June 10.

☞ We are authorized to announce LEVI M. SCOTT, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature, for the County of Guilford.

June 18.

☞ We are authorized to announce Colonel JOSEPH A. HOUSTON, as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff for the County of Guilford.

June 3.

DIED,

In this place on the 10th inst., LILLIA, infant daughter of J. F. and Catharine C. Jollee.

Rest, sweet baby, rest
In thy Saviour's love;
Thou art forever blest
In realms of bliss above.

Suddenly, at Franklinsville, Randolph county, on Sunday 8th inst., Mr. PHILIP HORNEY, aged 64 years. The deceased had been for twenty years an exemplary member of M. E. Church.

In Halifax county, on Tuesday night last, Mrs. ELIZABETH BURTON, consort of Rev. R. O. Burton, and daughter of Col. Andrew Joyner.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

Our readers, and especially the farmers and those doing business with the Rail Road, will gladly receive the following schedule of freight on the North Carolina and Wilmington & Weldon Rail Roads, from Greensboro to Wilmington *via* Goldsboro:

	N. C. R. R.	W. & W. R. R.
Cotton ℔ Bale, 350 lbs....	$1 40	$ 60
Flour ℔ bbl. (in bags 10 ℔ cent. added),....	64	25
Corn, Meal, Rye, Peas ℔ bu.	14	8
Oats, Shorts and Bran "	7	5
Salt ℔ sack,....	80	33
Wheat ℔ bushel,....	16	8
Hay, Fodder, Oats & Straw, ℔ 100 lbs....	19	15
Brick ℔ 1,000,....	5 00	8 50
Guano ℔ Ton,....	1 00	1 00
Bacon, loose, ℔ 100 lbs...	64	41
FIRST CLASS FREIGHT. Baskets, Buckets, Bellows, Brooms, Boxes Merchandise, Camphine, Carpeting, Eggs, Confectionaries, Furniture, Glass-ware, Gun-Powder, Fine Liquors, ℔ 100 lbs....	64	41
SECOND CLASS. Agricultural Impliments, Bacon—packed, Hardware, Bagging, Beeswax, Machinery, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Crockery, Coffee, Dye-Stuffs, Dried Fruit, Sheeting, Fish, Saddlery, Domestic Liquors, Marble—dress'd, Nails, Steel, Stoves, Tallow, Tin, Wool, Tobacco, Vegetables ½ rates, ℔ 100 lbs....	55	34
THIRD CLASS. Molasses, Hides, Fruit, Hair, Oil, Oysters, Rags, Rice, Sashes, Shrubbery, Stone, Cider, Vinegar, Lime, Marble—undressed, ℔ 100 lbs.	40	26

Normal College.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

Board of Visitors for 1856.

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The Valedictory Sermon to the Graduating Class, will be preached on Wednesday, July 16th, at 10 o'clock A. M., by Rev. A. L. P. Green, D.D., of Nashville, Tenn.

The Address before the Literary Societies will be delivered on the same day, at 3 o'clock P. M., by Hon. E. G. Reade, of Person co., N. C.

Commencement Exercises will begin on Thursday morning, July 17th, at 10 o'clock; and at the close, a Baccalaureate Address will be delivered by Rev. R. T. Heflin, of Raleigh.

25::3t

KEITH & FLANNER,

Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THROUGH FREIGHT TO WILMINGTON PER MAIL TRAIN. We have made an arrangement with the Railroad Company to run a freight car with their Mail Trains, twice a week, from Salisbury to Wilmington direct, leaving Salisbury on Monday and Thursday—leave Wilmington, on Tuesday and Friday. Our agent will accompany the car to receive and deliver freight at all the intermediate stations. The first car will leave Salisbury on Monday 23d inst, KEITH & FLANNER.

Wilmington, N. C., June 17, '56 (25::tf)

100 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD and ZINC just received and for sale low for cash by

RANKIN & McLEAN, *Agents.*

Bellivue White Lead Company, N. Y.

June 18, 1856.

Commercial,

TIMES WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JUNE.

DAY OF THE MONTH.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.
Thursday,.......19	4 47	7 13
Friday,.........20	4 47	7 13
Saturday,.......21	4 47	7 13
Sunday,.........22	4 47	7 13
Monday,.........23	4 47	7 13
Tuesday,........24	4 47	7 13
Wednesday,......25	4 47	7 13
Thursday,.......26	4 47	7 13
Friday,.........27	4 47	7 13
Saturday,.......28	4 47	7 13

MOON'S PHASES.

	DAY.	HOUR.	MINUTE.
New Moon,..........	2	6	19 P. M.
First Quarter,......	10	6	29 A. M.
Full,..............	18	6	27 "
Last Quarter,......	25	4	52 A. M.

Consignees Per Rail Road.

GREENSBORO' STATION, June 18.

Rankin & McLean, Ralph Gorrell, J J Smith, J Mebane, E Wharton, J M Morehead, H M Lyon, S W Westbrooks, C H Wiley, R G Lindsay, Rose & Thom, C N McAdoo, W S Gilmer, J Paisley, G W Hightman, Rev. J Bethel, T Rice, P P Penn, Dunn & Graham, L Bencini, C Shober, W S Scott, G S Parker, Adams & Steiner, T H Fentress, Dowler & Co., L L Munnally.

WILMINGTON MARKET, JUNE 17.

[Reported by CUMMING & STYRON.]

BACON—	NAILS, 5 a
N. C., hog round,	TURPENTINE—
12 a 12½	Yellow dip, 25 a
Western Sides,	Virgin, a2.25
10½a 11	Hard, 1.25 a
" Shoulders,	TAR, 1.30 a
9½a 10	ROSIN—
LARD, N.C. a 12½	No. 1, 1.50 a2.37½
BUTTER, 23 a 25	" 2, 1.15 a1.50
BEESWAX, 23 a 25	Common, 1.10 a
CANDLES—	SPIRITS—
Adam'tine, 30 a 33	Turp'tine, 33 a
Sperm, 45 a 50	POTATOES—
CORN, 56 a 60	Bbls., a
COFFEE—	RICE, 4½a
Rio, 12½a 13	SALT—
Lagura, 13½a 14	Alum, 50 a
N. C. SHEETINGS,	Sack, 1.15 a1.25
7½a 8	SUGAR—
" YARN, 17 a 17½	Clarified, 11 a 11½
FEATHERS, 40 a 42	P. R., 9½a 10
FLOUR—	DRIED APPLES—
Superfine, 6.75 a	pr bus. 3 a
Fine, 6.25 a6.50	Peeled peaches,
Family, 7.50 a7.75	5 a
Scratched, 5.50 a	Unpeeled, 2 a
HAY—	BRANDY—
N. C., 90 a1.00	Peach, 70 a 75
MOLASSES—	Apple, 50 a 60
Cuba, 37 a 39	PORK, 20 a 21
MACKEREL—	LIME, 1.25 a1.35
2 no. 10 a	COTTON, 9½a 10½
3 no. 6.50 a6.75	OATS, 38 a

Flour dull and declining—sales at quotations. Corn—arrivals to-day 150,000 bushels, see quotations. Naval Stores quiet. Molasses—a cargo just arrived from Cuba, selling at quotations with the prospect of a further advance. Cotton quiet. A cargo of 3,800 bus. Oats received and sold at 38.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET, JUNE 14.

BACON, ...12½a 13	LARD..... 12½ a
BEESWAX,..24 a 25	MOLASSES—
CANDLES—	Hhds..... a 40
Fay. fact'ry, 20 a	N. Orleans, a
Adamantine, 30 a 32	NAILS,.... 5 a 5¼
Sperm,...... 35 a 50	SALT—
COFFEE—	Liverpool,
Rio, ...13½a 15	sack,.....1.50 a
Laguira,.... 15 a	Alum,
St. Domingo,	bushel, 75 a
COTTON—	FLAXSEED 1.15a
Strictly prime, a 10½	CLOVER SEED,
Prime, 9½a	℔ lb,...... 12½a 15
COTTON YARNS—	BRANDY—
No. 5 to 10, 17 a 18	Peach, ... a 80
FEATHERS, 40 a	Apple, ... 55 a 60
FLOUR—	N. C. WHISKEY,
Family,...6.75 a0.00	40 a 45
Superfine, 6.25 a0.00	SUGAR—
Fine,......5.75 a0.00	Loaf,....... 12½a
Scratched 5.25 a0.00	Crushed,.. 12 a 12½
CORN,..... 70 a 75	St. Croix,. a 11
WHEAT,..1.25 a1.35	Porto Rico, 9½a 10½
OATS,...... 40 a	N. Orleans, 9 a 10
PEAS,...... 70 a 75	TALLOW, 10 a
RYE,...... 80 a	TOBACCO—
HIDES—	Leaf,...... a
Dry,...... 10 a	Manufact'd 12½a 40
Green,... 4 a 5	WOOL,..... 14 a 15

GREENSBORO MARKET, JUNE 18.

[Reported by RANKIN & McLEAN.]

BACON, 12 a	HIDES—
BEEF, 4 a 5	Green, a 5
BEESWAX, a 20	Dried, a 10
BUTTER, 12 a 15	HAY, 50 a 60
COFFEE, a 16	LARD, 12 a 13½
CANDLES—	MOLASSES, 60 a
Tallow, 22 a 25	NAILS, 6 a 7
Adam'tine, 33 a 40	OATS, 40 a
Sperm, 55 a 60	PEAS—
CORN, 50 a 60	Yellow, 62 a 75
Meal, 55 a 62	White, 75 a
CHICKENS, 15 a 16½	PORK, 7 a
APPLES—	RAGS, 2 a 3
Peeled, 50 a 62	RICE, 8 a 10
PEACHES—	SALT, 2.75 a3.00
Peeled, 2.00 a2.25	SUGAR—
Unpeeled, a 75	Brown, 12 a 14
EGGS, a 8	Loaf, 15 a 16
FEATHERS, a 40	Crushed, 15 a 16
FLOUR, 5.50 a6.00	Clarified, a 14
FLAXSEED, a1.00	TALLOW, 12½a 15
WHEAT, 1.00 a	WOOL, 25 a 30

NORFOLK MARKET, Va., JUNE 12.

[Reported by ROWLAND & BROTHERS.]

BACON—	FLAXSEED, 1.60 a1.70
Hams, 12 a 14	FLOUR—
Hog round, 11 a 12	Fine, 6.25 a
BEANS—	Superfine, 6.75 a
White, 1.62½a1.75	Extra, 7.75 a
B. E. PEAS, 1.00a	Family, 8.50 a
BUCKWHEAT—	HAY—
Bag, 94 a	Cargo, 80 a 90
BUTTER—	OATS, 33 a 35
Goshen 20 a 25	SALT—
Glade, 23 a 26	Fine ℔ sack,
LARD—	1.75 a
No 1 & 2, 11 a 12	Ground Alum,
DRIED APPLES—	1.25 a
per bushel,	SUGAR—
28lbs. 75 a	Refined, 9½a 10½
Peaches, peeled,	Crushed, 11½a
℔ bus 40lbs, a2.00	SHINGLES—
BEESWAX, a 24	Heart, 12 in
COTTON, 10 a	bunch, 7.00 a
CORN—	Sap " " 4.00 a5.00
White, 50 a	WHISKEY, 26 a 28
Mixed, 50 a	LIME—
Yellow, 50 a 51	Camden, 1.12 a1.25

Flour of undoubted quality is firm at our quotations. We cannot omit noticing again a very large proportion of that receiving, by R. Road, is musty, oily, &c., and would beg the millers to use more care in grinding, and avoid all inferior damaged and heated lots of wheat. Such will not pass inspection, and warm weather makes it unfit for sale unless at very low prices.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—Flour—Howard street $6.12. Wheat—red $1.30@1.40, white $1.50 @1.63. Corn—yellow 47@48 cts.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Flour—State $5.40, Ohio $5.80, Southern $6.75. Wheat firm—Southern red $1.55. Corn shows more firmness—sales at 54 cents. Stocks lower.

2 Tierce Rice,
3 HHDS. MOLASSES,
15 BAGS RIO, LAGURA & JAVA,
12 BBLS. SUGARS ASSORTED,
15 BOXES ADAMANTINE & TALLOW CANDLES,
8 BBLS. No. 1. Cut N. C. HERRINGS
just received and for sale by
June 18, 1856. RANKIN & McLEAN.

EVERETT'S PAVILION

COMPRISES a greater variety of Miscellaneous Performances than any other exhibition traveling

WILL GIVE ONE OF THEIR VARIED and unique *ENTERTAINMENTS* in Greensboro', Wednesday June 25th, 1856.

The whole to be exhibited in a spacious *WATER PROOF PAVILION* with stage and seats for *SIX HUNDRED SPECTATORS.*

Doors open at 7 o'clock. PERFORMANCE to commence at 7½.

Admission 25 cents children and servants 15 cts.

For particulars see *HAND BILLS.*

25::1t J. C. CLINTON, *Agt.*

Direct Line to

RICHMOND, Va.

Fare through from Greensboro' to Richmond via Danville, Va., only $7, being four dollars and thirty cents cheaper than any other line running from Greensboro' NORTH.

The Proprietors of the stage line from Greensboro', N. C., to Danville, Va., would inform the public that they are now running a *Daily Line of* 4 Horse Coaches, (Sundays excepted,) from the former to the latter place, connecting at both points with the Rail Roads.

The travelling public will find this not only the cheapest, but much the most interesting route from Greensboro' to the Northern Cities, and with only about 3 hours of night travel on the entire route to Richmond.

Leaves Greensboro' daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and arrives in Richmond next day in time to take the evening train going *NORTH.*

Persons wishing to visit Wentworth or Madison, by taking the Danville stage at Greensboro' on Monday, Wednesday, or Friday, will reach either of these places the same evening.

May 20, 1856. J. HOLDERBY,
(21::ly e-o-w) G. V. NOLLEY.

CELEBRATION.

AT a regular communication of LOGAN LODGE, No. 121, held in their Hall room in Jamestown, on the 24th day of May, A.D., 1856, it was unanimously

Resolved, That they celebrate the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, on the 24th day of June, 1856, by public procession and a free dinner; at which time and place the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State will be present and deliver a public address, when and where all Masons in good standing are respectfully and fraternally invited to attend, and the public generally are invited to be present and partake of the hospitalities of the day.

W. H. REECE, Sec'y.

SODA WATER

Drawn From Cast Iron

PORCELAIN LINED FOUNTAINS freeing them from the liability to taint the Water with any Metallic Poison by

W. C. PORTER.

LAMPS.

A large lot of FLUID LAMPS just received at the Drug Store of W. C. PORTER.

TEXT Books, used in Colleges and Common Schools, kept constantly on hand by

E. W. OGBURN.

THE ANNALS OF SOUTHERN

Methodism by Dr. Deems.

3 doz. COPIES just received and for sale.

E. W. OGBURN.

May 12, 1856.

E. W. OGBURN, dealer in School, Religious, Scientific, Standard, prose and Poetical Works in General Literature; Law Books, Miscellany, Albums, Music and Writing Port Folios, Writing Desks, Music and Musical Instruments, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c.

Greensborough, N. C.

Market Street, second square from the court house.

MEDICAL & SURGICAL

DOCT. W. C. FREEMAN, having located in Greensboro', may be found at his office in the rear of J. & R. Lindsay's Store or at Hopkins' Hotel. 23::3mo.

THE REVISED CODE.

50 COPIES received and for sale.

E. W. OGBURN.

May, 1856

BURNING FLUID—Warranted not to char the wick. For sale at the Drug Store of

Feb. 13, 1856. T. J. PATRICK.

J. D. CUMMING. C. W. STYRON.

CUMMING & STYRON,

Commission and Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August. 1:8ms.

J. L. HENDRIX,

(FORMERLY OF GREENSBORO, N. C.,)

WITH

J. W. GAMBLE, PROPRIETOR,

Calder House,

(9::tf) CHARLESTON, S. C.

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!!

JUST to hand a large and well selected stock of Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuff, Brushes, Perfumery, Pomades, Extracts, Soaps, Cosmetics.

Also,

SEGARS of the choicest Brands; in fact, every article usually found in a Drug Store. Call on East Market. Orders promptly filled, Prescription carefully put up at all hours by

W. C. PORTER.

GREENSBOROUGH

HIGH SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 14th day of July next.

The Trustees take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have secured the services of JAMES D. CAMPBELL, Esq., as Principal, a gentleman of long experience in teaching and in every way well qualified to discharge the duties devolving on him.

Those who propose to enter, will make early application as the number of pupils will be limited.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.

Same as heretofore and always in advance:

Classical Department,..............	$20.00
Mathematical "	15.00
Common English "	12.00
Contingent Fund,..............	1.00

By order of the Board,

JED. H. LINDSAY, Sec'y.

June, 1856. (24::4t)

BLANK WARRENTS FOR SALE.

Original Poetry.

FOR THE TIMES.

"The heart of woman, like the diamond, has
Light treasured in it; a ray serene
Of Heaven's own sunshine!
If man but rightly keep that heart, he'll find
Sweet gleams of consolation there enshrined,
To be in after years his manna food,
When worn and faint in sorrow's solitude."

"If I could live till—****."
(MY WIFE'S LETTER.)

ANSWER.

Beloved one! whose love and truth
Have brightened all my manhood's years,
Whose friendship blessed my early youth—
I read that line with blinding tears!

The happy past comes back to me
Bright with the sunshine of the heart,
The hours that I have shared with thee
Of Hope and Love and Joy a part.

Thou too the same sweet smile dost wear,
The pensive glance, the clear dark eye,
The same pure brow, though marked with care,
That I have loved in days gone by.

Thy parting smile! 'tis with me now,
Thy farewell words upon my ear,
The pallor of that care-worn brow,
The spirit glance so soft and clear,—

And I am sad—for mournfully
I've watched thy fragile form's decline,
And often gloom falls *fearfully*
Upon this sadden'd heart of mine!

But cheer thee! cheer beloved wife,
Fond hope and love await thee here;—
My earnest plea—'tis for thy life,
Ascends to God: He answers prayer.

He can apply the healing balm,
His breath new life and vigor give,
His hand can thy disease disarm,
If he but speak, then thou shalt live!—

Live, with new joy, to bless my heart,
Live to guide our little band,
To those pure realms—no more to part—
In that upper, that fairer land!

New York, May, 1856. W. R. H.

Consoling.

You'll be forgotten, as old debts,
By persons who are used to borrow;
Forgotten, as the sun that sets,
When shines a new one on the morrow;
Forgotten, like the luscious peach,
That blessed the school-boy last September;
Forgotten, like a maiden speech,
Which all men praise, but none remember.

Our Easy Chair.

"Always laugh while you can—it is a cheap medicine. Mirthfulness is a philosophy not well understood. It is the sunny side of existence."

GREENSBOROUGH, JUNE 14.

FOR THE TIMES.

Contributions to the "Easy Chair."

BY EMMA SOPHIA MILLS.

"Have you in your album any original poetry?" asked one young lady of another. "No," was the reply; "but some of my friends have favored me with *original spelling*," the young lady did not ask any more questions.

"The country is beautiful, but the inhabitants are a miserable race," said the painter. "I charge so much, for my landscapes, and throw the figures in for nothing."

The world is but an opera show,
We come, look round, and then we go.

TWO TO ONE.—A person being seated at table between two tradesmen, and thinking to be witty, said: "How prettily I am fixed between two tailors." "Yes; as we are beginners in business, we cannot afford to keep more than one *goose* between us."

When we are alone, we have our thoughts to watch; in our families, our tempers; and in society our tongues.

Why is a man who deals in stale jokes like a stock jobber? Because he depends upon *fun-dead* property.

Who are the most disinterestedly good? Those who are *good for nothing*.

What part of a ship, if headed off, will become a tree? Helm—elm.

Bridgeport, Conn., June 1, 1856.

A traveler domiciling at a hotel exclaimed one morning to the waiter:

"What are you about you black rascal? You have roused me twice from my sleep by telling me that breakfast is ready, and now you are attempting to strip off the bed-clothes. What do you mean?"

"Why," replied Pompey, "if you isn't gwine'to git up, I must habe de sheet anyhow, 'case day's waitin' for de table cloff."

A western editor commences a long exhortation to bachelors with the following words: "Come, you poor, miserable, lonely, desertless, vulgar-fractional parts of animated nature, come up here and be talked to."

The best idea of weight was given by an Indian, who when asked how much he weighed, replied, "As I am, I weigh one hundred and fifty pounds, but when I am mad, I weigh a ton."

When Jack Jones discovered that he had polished his bedmate's boots instead of his own, he called it an aggravated instance of laboring under a mistake.

The old maid who did not love scandal nor hate young girls has been justly rewarded with a husband.

During the search instituted by the Troy *Times* for female compositors, it is reported that the following dialogue took place:

Brister—'Good morning, Mr. Henderson, have you any daughters that would make good type setters?"

Henderson—"No, but I have got a wife that would make an excellent devil."

Why is your nose in the middle of your face? Ans.—Because it's the centre(scenter).

Whose best works are most trampled upon? Ans.—A shoemaker's; because good shoes last longer than bad ones.

HUGGING.—Some lady or gentleman has written the following to a newspaper down East, which applies to any locality where men wear unmutilated hair:

Kate hates mustaches: "so much hair
Makes every man look like a bear."
But Fanny, who no thought can fetter,
Blurts out, "The more like bears the better
Because',—her patty shoulders shrugging—
"Bears are such glorious chaps for hugging."

The Farmer.

Education of Farmers.

In our last number we considered the changes which are required in the higher institutions of learning in order that they may supply the wants of farmers. We will now examine the common schools, and see whether any improvement is practicable in them. But as this subject has already been so ably treated by other hands, it is not proper, or necessary that we should do more than call attention to a few particulars in which some farther change may be profitable. The subject of popular education is one of the most important that can claim the attention of thinkers, and men of the greatest ability have not been wanting to give it the full benefit of their closest study. What we would now bring to the notice of our readers is not so much new methods, as to call attention to what has been already tried in other states.

In regard to the studies pursued in common schools, the danger is that the number will be too great, rather than too small. We, therefore, do not wish to be understood as advocates of the plan which would make the common school an epitome of the academy or college. But at the same time we think that instruction might be given on some subjects which are at present neglected. A few hundred years ago it was thought that the study of arithmetic was proper only for those who were learned men. At a much more recent period geography was placed among the subjects to be pursued in common schools. Is it not possible still further to enlarge the list of subjects in which the great body of people may secure instruction. We know it will be objected at once, that by dividing the attention of the pupil between so many studies you make superficial smatterers, that are worse than ignorant; who do not know enough to understand that they know nothing. Our own opinion is that where superficiality and conceitedness have been the consequence of attending to many studies, the fault is more in the teachers than the subjects taught. Let a well educated, sensible man teach a person arithmetic, he will do it in such a way that, although the pupil may be able to "do every sum in the book," he will still understand that he has only taken the first step in a study that requires almost a life time, and the greatest talents and industy, in order to be fully m stered. The pupil that has been properly taught in arithmetic is not likely to imagine that he understands all of mathematics, nor need he be superficial or conceited. If he is so, it will not be because he has studied the first principles of the most difficult and extensive science known to the mind of man. But if the teacher knows only enough to believe he knows everything he will in all probability impart the same ideas to those who come under his instruction. The superficial and conceited master will turn out pupils like himself. In fact it cannot well be otherwise. The schoolboy is very apt to imagine that the master knows everything. When he finds that he knows as much as the master does what is more natural than that he should infer that he possesses all the learning in the world.

What we have said about arithmetic will apply to other studies. Let the instructor be well grounded in the branches which he attempts to teach, and he need have no fear of making smatterers, even if he should introduce studies which have not commonly been thought to belong to the elementary branches. The teacher's own knowledge of the subject need not be as extensive as would be required to give instruction in a higher institution, but it should be thorough as far as first principles are concerned.

The district school is all that the large part of our citizens have to rely upon for the edcation they receive. Among those who are "graduated" at this home college, there are some of the best minds in the country. With this class a little assistance in the rudiments of the sciences would enable them in after life to make extensive attainments in these branches of knowledge. Whilst for want of a beginning made at school they will scarcely ever take up the study at all.

What we claim then is that in addition to the studies usually taught in our common schools, some attention may be given to the first principles of the sciences that are of practical utility. The teacher need not put a treatise on astronomy into the hands of the pupil. But in a few familiar lectures, with the aid of a pair of globes, or even without them, he may give a general, but nevertheless, correct idea of the solar system, of the changes of the seasons, of the cause of the different length of the days and nights in summer and winter. The knowledge thus imparted may be, and ought to be thorough as far as it goes. In the same way the first principles of natural philosophy may be taught. A small text book, if well selected, may be admitted here, but still most of the instruction should come from the lips of the teacher.

Chemistry, although the most practical of the sciences, is very little known. Its study is confined almost exclusively to the high schools and colleges. But there is no reason why its elementary principles should not be learned by all. At the same time that it is the most useful, it is also one of the most interesting branches of knowledge. The reason commonly assigned for its neglect is that expensive apparatus is required in order to illustrate it properly. But very much has been done during the last few years to remove this difficulty. A well arranged laboratory for scientific research will always require a considerable outlay for apparatus and chemicals. But for teaching the elementary principles of the science a small sum is sufficient. The apparatus required to make all the experiments in Stockhard's Principles of Chemistry, which is one of the best text books of the science which we have, may be purchased with from twelve to twenty dollars. For a course of Chemistry suitable for common schools, three to five dollars expended on apparatus would enable the teacher to make the experiments necessary in explaining the leading principles of the science. So there can be no difficulty on the score of expense. If there were a demand for apparatus of this kind it would soon be supplied and at reasonable cost. In teaching Chemistry a small book of elements is all that would be of advantage to the pupil, but most of the instruction should be given in lectures, accompanied by the appropriate experiments.

Instruction in the sciences, such as we have indicated, need not interfere with the regular course of study in the school. About one afternoon in each week spent in this way would enable children to acquire an amount of useful information which would be of very great value in the practical affairs of life. Very little, if any time would be lost in the regular branches of study. For an afternoon spent in listening to a plain familiar lecture on some branch of science would be as much relished by most children as a holiday. Their interest in the usual studies would thereby be increased, and their minds expanded and stored with valuable information. The knowledge of common things, the want of which is so much felt in every community, would be spread through the country, and unless we are greatly mistaken, we would all be improved, materially, and morally.

The main difficulty in the way of what we have recommended, and it is quite a serious one, is that teachers generally are not prepared by previous study to give instruction in the sciences. But if it were known that a demand for such instruction existed, teachers would obtain the requisite information. Water will not run up hill, neither will teachers furnish education of a higher order than is wanted by those who employ them. The race of inefficient teachers will not become extinct as long as there is a demand for them.

We would close with a word of advice to those who are preparing to become teachers. It is, that they should never stop short of the best preparation for their work, which their means and talent will permit. Rather spend the last cent you have than be badly furnished for your employment. —*Carolina Cultivator.*

When has a rat got the toothache? When a cat bites him, to be sure.

A young lady being recommended to exercise for her health, said she would jump at an offer and run her own risk.

Dr. Whitefield was accused of rambling in his discourses by one of his hearers, to which he replied: "If you will wander to the devil, I must ramble after you."

A GREAT TRUTH.—By education men become easy to lead, but difficult to drive,—easy to govern, but impossible to enslave.

"Mr. Smith, the hogs are getting into your cornfield?" "Never mind Billy, I'm sleepy; corn won't hurt 'em."

Printers are like patient wives with dissipated husbands—they are used to setting up.

During the last four months the sum of $16,000,000 in gold and silver, has been shipped from England to the East.

COTTAGE BEDSTEADS,
MANUFACTURED BY
Joseph Sears.

THESE BEDSTEADS, with other articles of Cabinet Furniture, kept constantly on hand and for sale cheap by the Manufacturer. Apply at his shop on Greene Street, between West Market and Sycamore.
Greensboro, N. C. 22:7m

CHEAP FOR CASH.
Great reduction in the price of Ready Made Clothing.

INTENDING to sell out my entire stock of Ready Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Shirts and every thing else kept in my Store, I call the attention of all in want of such goods to come and see me before purchasing elsewhere, and I will sell them the above mentioned articles cheaper than they ever have been sold in this part of the country.
May 26th '56. S. ARCHER, East Market Street.

New Books.
Macauley's History of England,
Hume's " " Do.
Irving's Works Complete.
Goldsmith's " Do.
Lives of the Chief Justices of the U. S.
Chamber's information for the people.
Anatomy of Melancholy.
The poetical works of Rogers Compbell, &c.
Bancroft's History of the U. S.
Weem's Life Marion.
Do " Washington.
May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

MEETING OF THE
Grand Section C. of T.

THE eighth annual session of the Grand Section Cadets of Temperance of North Carolina, will be held in Greensboro', on Tuesday the 1st July, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Every section in the State is most earnestly solicited to send a representative, as the vital interest of the Order depends upon the transactions of this meeting. J. G. WILKINSON, G. W. P.
(18::td) A. J. ORR, G. S.
*** Will papers in this State, friendly to the cause of the young, be so kind as to insert this notice a few times.

New Spring Goods
R. G. LINDSAY,
North-East corner of Elm and Market Streets,

HAVING received his full supply of seasonable Dry Goods, is now prepared to offer all kinds of STAPLE AND FANCY articles, at such prices that cannot fail to please. His goods were purchased on the most favorable terms and selected from the largest and handsomest stocks in New York. They consist in part of Prints,
Printed and Robe
Lawns, Jaconets and Organdies, Flounced and Plain,
Bereges, Tissues and Granadines,
Brilliants and Ginghams, Challies, Alpaccas and Mohair, Extra Black Silks, Figured, Fancy and Summer Silks, Glace Silks and Bonnet Silks, Gents. Summer Cassimers, Drap d'Ete and Doe Skins, Farmer's Satin, &c., Figured Silk and Marseiles Vesting, Table Damask, NAPKINS, Linen Sheeting, Towelling, Dimities, Swiss
MUSLIN,
Victoria and Bishop Lawns, Figured Muslin, Swiss and Scotch, Bordered, Tape and Plane Jaconets and Nantooks, Novelties in Embroideries, Muslin and Cambric, Blouse Linin, Farmers' Linin and Drills, Richardson and Gray Linens, Brown & Bleached Drillings, Shirtings, and Sheetings, Bonnets, Hats and Straw Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, &c. Call at North-East corner of Elm and Market Streets on
April, 1856. R. G. LINDSAY.

BURNING FLUID always on hand at the Drug Store of W. C. PORTER
Greensboro', 1856. 1:6ms.

J. W. HOWLETT, D. D. S. J. F. HOWLETT.
J. W. HOWLETT & SON, DENTISTS,

Respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Greensborough and all others who may desire operations performed on their teeth in the most approved, modern and scientific manner.
They are amply qualified to perform all and every operation pertaining in any way to Dental Surgery, unsurpassed for utility or beauty.
The Senior of the firm has in his possession Diplomas from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, American Society of Dental Surgeons, and Dr. S. S. Fitch of Philadelphia, and has been in the regular practice of the profession for over twenty years.
They have furnished their Operating Rooms [on Market Street two doors above the Bland House,] in a handsome and comfortable manner for the reception of ladies, where one of the firm may always be found. Ladies will be waited on at their residences if desired.
January 1, 1856. 1-1y.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C.
AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH!
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-St. (near Chatham)
NEW YORK,

HAS now in store, and is constantly receiving *well-assorted Stock of Carpets, Oil-Cloths*, &c., to which he invites public attention, believing that an examination of both quality and prices, will prove satisfactory to Merchants and to Purchasers generally, who buy for Cash. His Stock consists of *Rich Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpets In New Designs; Superior English and American 3 Ply, and Ingrain Carpets;* Comprising many New Patterns, made expressly for first class trade.—Also,
Twilled and Plain Venetian Hall and Stair Carpets.
Oil-Cloths, in widths from 2 to 24 feet in various qualities.
Rich Mosaic, Tufted and Common Hearth Rugs and Door-Mats of different sorts.
Table and Piano of Choice Patterns.
4-4, 5-5 and 6-4 Plaid and Plain Mattings.
Window Shakes of Desirable Styles.
Stair Coverings, Stair-Rods, and all other articles usually kept in Carpet Stores.
HE IS ALSO AGENT FOR SELLING.
Carhart & Nye's Power Loom Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, as well as Barber's Auburn Prison-made Brussels 3-ply. Ingrain and Venetian Carpets and Rugs.
All which will be fairly represented to purchasers, and sold at fair prices.
June 30, 1855, 1-8m,

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.
AMBROTYPES.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Greensboro' and vicinity, that he is now prepared to take AMBROTYPE LIKENESSES in all the beauty of art; they surpass the DAGUERREOTYPE in beauty of delineation, giving the most delicate contrast between light and shade, making a positive picture that can be seen in any light, and are not affected by atmosphere or water, and will last for all time.
ALSO,
DAGUERREOTYPES, in all the various branches of the art with the newest improvements—Instructions given in Ambrotyping and Daguerreotyping on reasonable terms, APPARATUS and STOCK furnished if desired.
12::1y A. STARRETT.

COMMITTEE-MEN FOR 1856-7.

DISTRICT.	NAMES OF COMMITTEE-MEN.
1	William Foster, R C Scott, D Zimmerman.
2	John Zimmerman, J Summers, J Kernodle.
3	John Wharton, Wm Cobb, George C Boon.
4	John Albright, Hillary Huffman, G Starr.
5	Henry Shoffner, Hugh Shaw, John J Clapp.
6	John F Record, Henry Kime, Wm Smith.
7	A Maxwell, William Green, John M Wright.
8	John Gant, Elias Melvin, Robert C Rankin.
9	E H Montgomery, C Hudson, E Whittington.
10	John C Clarke, Samuel Bell, Robert Wiley.
11	D C Stewart, S Hunter, Gideon Greeson.
12	Ervin Hanner, Paul Coble, J Hemphill.
13	James Gant, Spencer Bevill, J. Parker.
14	Wm McLintoc, M Cunningham, D Wirick.
15	Nicholas Holt, Samuel Holden, J Wharton.
16	John McCulloch, D M Forbis, W A Coe.
17	J A Kernutt, C M Tucker, J B Gamble.
18	Thomas Hendrix, P Kirkman, S V Barker.
19	Wm S Colson, J H Brown, Peter Harris.
20	Dr. James Hobbs, Wm Scott, Geo Dickey.
21	Daniel Albright, Caleb White, Tim Smith.
22	J Armfield, Andrew Kirkman, J L Kirkman.
23	Wm Hodgin, Henry Northam, Wm Kirkman.
24	Wm Kirkman, R Stepkenson, L Coltrain.
25	J F Pegram, J L Ogburn, Wm J Robinson.
26	R Blackburn, Jesse Case, John Lambert.
27	L Kirkman, N H Clarke, W M Cummings.
28	Ithamer Couch, T Cook, John Maris.
29	H Armfield, John Gardner, J J Armfield.
30	F Wiley, Anson Holton, J. Dean.
31	John B Dwiggins, John Frazier, J Gordon.
32	A Moore, Samuel Donnell, J Benbow
33	J Ballard, Wm. P. Gray, Thomas Paskal.
34	Thomas Thornton, J. B. Gluyas, H Davis.
35	Dr. Penix, J R Guier, J M Hedgecock.
36	Solomon Wheeler, J Hedgecock, R Sechrist.
37	Wm H Britain, C Booth, J A Hoskins.
38	John Denny, C G Yates, A Weatherly.
39	Pleasant McAdoo, A Rankin M Rankin.
40	Wm McMuarray, L Rayl, Robt McCuiston.
41	Samuel Nelson, Jesse Smith, P Rankin.
42	James Rayl, Moses Young, Anuel Owens.
43	Jacob Clapp, David Neese, S. E. Foust.
44	D Schoolfield, T A Rankin, T Donnell.
45	J B Houston, D M Kirkman L S Kirkman.
46	J M Kirkman, Obed Anthony, Dix Hodgin.
47	John Glass, Rody Kirkman, H A Wiley.
48	Harris Kirkman, G. Stanley, R Caldwell.
49	D Foust, Joshua Clapp, J Foust.
50	Joseph Pattison, H Ledbetter, A Stuart.
51	A Clapp, Jonathan May, J Clapp.
52	Stephen Hunt, Jabez Hunt, John Scott.
53	Dr. S G Coffin, Wm Reece, W H Stanley.
54	James Henderson, Z Kersey, N Hunt Jr.
55	John Harden, Jonathan Causey, J Miller.
56	Joseph Sillivan, J Murphey, S Trotter.
57	Abner Armfield, J Northam, Jehu Marsh.
58	L Pitts, N Johnson, Joshua G Hedgecock.
59	Alfred Jones, John McLintoc, J M Thom.
60	John Cobb, Henry Cobb, Peter Huffines.
61	T Warren, G Pegram, William Anthony.
62	Jonathan Frazer, J Ricks, Wm N Armfield.
63	J Hodgins, G. Lamb, A C Murray.
64	J Bundy, M H Mendenhall, E E Mendenhall.
65	Albert Forbis, Forbs Wiley, James Miner.
66	J C Lamb, Henry Wright, F F Carpenter.
67	Alexander Hanner, Wm Hockett, B Field.
68	Joel Pike, John Goley, Valentine Wilson.
69	Daniel Wirick, Peter Summers, L Kernodle.
70	John Thomas, Peter Geringer, Asa Clapp.
71	Jos A Houston, M S Sherwood, S G Thomas.
72	David Coble, Eli Ingold, Daniel Ingold.
73	Jonathan Welch, Peter Davis, Wm. Wiley.
74	Alfred Summers, H Moore, Dr. R K Denney.
75	Samuel Whit, H W Peeples, J B Clarke.
76	R G Stewart, R Phipps, Thos Paisley.

E. W. OGBURN, Chairman
May 6. (19::tf.) Board Superintendents.

NEW FIRM—FASHIONABLE TAILORING.—HARRELL AND MORING, successors to J. G. Efland, having taken the shop formerly occupied by him, up stairs, opposite the Bland House, beg leave to inform the citizens of Greensboro' and the surrounding country, that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line with neatness and despatch.
Mr. Harrell having had several years' experience in some of the most fashionable establishments, and being a pupil of Mr. J. W. Albright of the far famed firm of Albright, Samiento & Co., of Philadelphia, flatters himself that he cannot be surpassed in the art of Garment Cutting, being regularly in the receipt of the New York and Philadelphia Fashions.
All work done by us warranted to please. Give us a trial.
HARRELL & MORING
February, 1856. 6::ly.

GRAND COMBINATION.

FOR the especial benefit of the reading public, the Publishers of the Times have made arrangements by which they can furnish the principal Literary Journals and Magazines at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Any person sending us $10 will receive one copy of the Times and a full set of the British Reviews and Blackwood, as republished by L. Scott & Co., for one year. For $4 we will send the Times and either of the following $3 Magazines for on year; Southern Literary Messenger; Godey's Lady's Book; Harper's, Magazine; and Graham's Magazine. For $3 we will send one copy of the Times and the Christian Album.

FARMERS HALL, Raleigh, N. C.

A very large collection of Agricultural implements and garden tools constantly kept on hand. Also, as I am agent for some of the largest Manufacturing Houses in the country, will order and deliver at any point along the R. Roads in a few days, any article wanted, at manufacturers prices, *only adding the freight.*
Improvement is the order of the day.
Orders solicited, and will be promptly and faithfully attended to.
Address, JAMES M. TOWLES,
22:1y. Raleigh N. C.

TWELVE Sermons by Dr. Deems, Just received and for sale by
E. W. OGBURN.

A CALL FOR CASH.

RANKIN & MCLEAN, Respecfully invite all persons indebted to come forward and pay up as they are very much in need of cash. Those having open accounts who cannot now cash them will please come forward and close them by note. Those having notes of long standing failing to pay or renew them may expect to pay cost upon them, as they must have cash, at least in part, and their notes renewed. Interest will be charged upon all open accounts from Jany. 1st the usual time of settling. Jan., 1856.

Shirts! Shirts!!

MRS. IRENA SIKES, having located in Greensboro', would respectfully inform the gentlemen of Greensboro' and vicinity, that she keeps constantly on hand a lot of fine SHIRTS which cannot fail to please, both in quality and price.
SHIRTS, PANTS, VESTS, &c., also made to order. Those wishing anything in this line, would do well to give her a call, on South Side Market street, just below M. Brown's Blacksmith shop.
March 24, 1856 13::tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANTS.
Wilmington, N. C. 1:1y.

FISH—fresh Mullets and Mackerel, just received and for sale by
Jan. 30. RANKIN & McLEAN.

JUST RECEIVED, per N. C. R. R., a large lot of Nails, Iron, Maleable Castings, Springs, Axles, Carriage Trimmings, &c. English, German and Briar Scythes and Snaths; Lock, Breast and Drawing Chains; Mill Saw Files, Rasps and Chisels, &c. Cheap by
RANKIN & McLEAN,
N. E. corner Market & Davy Streets.

New Books.
Miss Murray's Letters,
Widow Bedot papers, Memoirs of Sidney Smith, Picknick Papers, T. S. Arther's work's Nickabocker, Earnest Lindwood, India the pearl of Pearl River, The New Purchase, Forrest Tragedy and other Tales Edeth the Quakeress, Campfire's of the Redmen &c.
May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

JUST TO HAND. 25 North Carolina Readers, No. 1. 25 do " No. 2, Published by A. S. Barnes, & Co., N. York. These Readers are adapted to C. Schools. and recommended by C. H. Wiley, State Supt. For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

A GENERAL assortment of Hardware, Grain and Grass Scythes, Nails, Cordage, &c. R. G. LINDSAY,
N. E. corner of Elm & Market.
April, 1856.

A. PERRY SPERRY,
(Formerly of Greensborough, N. C.)
WITH
BELL, BROOKS, PACE & CO.,
IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
No. 89 Chambers, and 71 Reade Street,
1856.] NEW YORK. [2-1y

N. C. FREEMAN,
WITH
ABBOTT, JOHNS & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
SILK GOODS,
No. 153 Market Street, Philadelphia.
1856. 2-1y

Molasses, new Crop, just received and for sale by
Jan. 30. RANKIN & McLEAN.

BOLTING CLOTHS and BURR MILL STONES.—The genuine Anchor Wand Cloths of all Nos. from 1 to 11, inclusive, kept in full supply on hand. French Burr Mill Stones of any size, to order, and warranted, delivered at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or any Station on the N. C. Railroad.
R. G. LINDSAY,
April, 1856. N. E. corner of Elm & Market.

G. H. KELLEY & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN
FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 11 North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

WILL keep constantly on hand, Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Flour, Butter, Lard, Soaps, Crackers, Starch, Oils, Snuffs, &c., &c.
REFERENCES.—O. G. Parsley, President of Commercial Bank, John McRae, President of Bank of Wilmington, of Wilmington; A. M. Gorman, Rev. R. T. Heflin, of Raleig; J. & F. Garrett, David McKnight, of Greensborough.
8::ly.

Give us a Call!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has just opened a BOOT AND SHOE MENDING SHOP, on South Side Market street, just below M. Brown's Blacksmith shop, where he is prepared to have SHOES and BOOTS mended or made to order, at moderate prices. Also, BRICK LAYING done at short notice. JAMES R. SIKES.
March 24, 1856 13::tf

ROWLAND & BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,

ARE prepared to receive and dispose of, advantageously, any quantity of flour from Orange, Alamance, Guilford and neighboring counties. Many years experience with every facility and ability enables us to guarantee satisfaction and promptness in all sales. We have sold for, and refer to among many others:

Hon. THOS. RUFFIN,	Alamance.
JOHN NEWLIN,	do
P. A. HOLT,	do
W. R. ALBRIGHT,	do
J. H. HAUGHTON,	Chatham,
A. H. LINDLEY,	do
P. C. CAMERON,	Orange,
JOHN F. LYON,	do
W. J. BINGHAM,	do
JOHN LONG,	Randolph,
E. G. READE,	Person,
G. & H. WILLIAMS,	do

Feb. 6. 6::1yr.

J. N. WOOD,
AUCTION, COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
Goldsborough, N. C.,
WILL attend to the sale of Flour and other Produce. 14tf

New and Cheap GOODS,
Spring, 1856.

THE Subscribers are receiving their stock of Staple and Fancy GOODS, consisting partly of CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Prints, Ginghams, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Bleached and unbleached Sheeting and Drilling, Hosiery Gloves, Yankee notions, Black Silks and a large lot of SUMMER CLOTHING—Boots, Shoes, Hats and Straw Goods, Books and Stationary, Hardware and Cutlery, Carriage Materials, Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs, which we have bought, so as to sell bargains, wholesale or retail.
Many thanks for past favors and hope for a continuance of the same.
April 10, 1856 RANKIN & McLEAN.

GREENSBORO'
FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION of 1856 will commence on the 31st day of July.
TERMS:—Board, (including furnished Rooms, Attendance, Fuel, Washing and Lights,) with Tuition in all the English branches, $70.00
Incidental Tax,........................1.00
Day Scholars for Fuel,..................2.00
EXTRAS:—Music on the Piano or Guitar, with the use of the instrument, $22.50. Drawing, $5.—Studies in Heads, Crayon and Pastile, $10.—Oil Painting, $20.—Latin, $5.—French, $10.
REGULAR FEES are to be paid one half in advance, the other half at the end of the Session.
LECTURES on the Theory of Music will be delivered, *free of charge*, by the Prof. of that department, to those young ladies who desire a thorough knowledge of that interesting Science.
Circulars containing *full information*, will be sent on application to the President.
23::8t T. M. JONES, *Pres.*

FRESH COCOA NUTS and Lemons just received at L. BENCINI'S

GOOD BOOKS
Delight, Instruct, Refine.
HOW AND WHERE TO PROCURE THEM.

PLEASE send for a Copy of our **Illustrated Catalogue** of **150** different works, suitable for Family and Fireside Reading, and embracing
Popular American Biographies, Narratives and Travels, Agriculture, Temperance, Law, and School, Books for the Young, beautifully Printed and Illustrated Family Bibles, Religious Books, Standard and Select Poetry, and a choice variety of Miscellaneous Books.
We will Send it without Charge.
It contains a full description of the best standard works on the above important subjects, with their prices, and in a form convenient for reference and preservation. Every reader and book-buyer, should have it. ☞ We will send any of our books, Postage Pre-paid, on receipt of the advertised price, which may be sent to us by mail.
Ours are the Best Books for Agents, because they are adapted to the wants of the people. Full particulars and Practical Instructions sent gratis, on application to
MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, *Publishers*, 25 Park Row, New York, or 107 Genesee-st., Auburn. (21::5t)

JAMES M. HUGHES,
Fashionable Tailor,
(*In J. McIvers' New Brick Building,*) *West Market, Greensboro', N. C.,*

WOULD respectfully return his thanks to the citizens of Greensboro' and vicinity for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed; and he hopes by diligence and punctuality, with his long experience in cutting and making, that he will continue to merit and receive a liberal patronage. He has a regularly established agency by which he receives the latest Paris, New York and Philadelphia fashions.
All work warranted to please in fit and durability. One trial is all that is asked to give satisfaction. Remember the stand—West Market, in J. McIvers' New Brick Building.
Jan., 1856. 4::ly

HENRICO PILE LOTION.

THIS invaluable Lotion was discovered by a gentleman who had been afflicted with this most distressing complaint for fifteen years and having been entirely cured by its use, as well as many others who have tried its virtues, we recommend it to all who may be suffering with this annoying disease, assuring them that when used in accordance with the direction it has rarely failed to cure, and in no instance has it failed to give relief.
For sale at the Drug Store of,
W. C. PORTER.
Greensboro', N. C. 1:6ms.

Just Received
At Mrs. L. Bencini's.

A FRESH SUPPLY of Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Candies, Nuts of all kinds, and all eatables usually kept in a Confectionary.
March 12, 1856.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS. WM. T. CARRINGTON.
WILLIAMS & CARRINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Shockoe Slip, Richmond, Va.,

GIVE particular attention to the sale of TOBACCO, FLOUR, WHEAT, and every description of Country Produce. All packages of Merchandise, &c., forwarded with dispatch. 8:6ms.

BOOKS FOR THE TIMES,
Let Every One Read.

1 DOZ.—Republican Landmarks, the Views and Opinions of American Statesmen, on Foreign Immigration, being a Collection of Statistics of Population, Pauperism, Crime, etc. With an enquiry into the true Character of the United States Government, and its policy on the subject of Immigration, Naturalization of Aliens, etc. BY John P. Sanderson.
1 DOZ.—A Defence of the American Policy, as opposed to the encroachments of Foreign Influence, and especially to the interference of the Papacy in the political interests and affairs of the United States. By Thomas R. Whitney.
Just received, and for sale, by
June. E. W. OGBURN

NEW BOOKS.
Mrs. Bliss' practical Cook Book.
Mrs. Hale's New " Do.
Downing's fruit and fruit Trees of America.
Thomas' American Fruit Culturist.
Smiths' Landscape Gardening.
Evan's Millwright's Guide.
May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

Cabinet Furniture,
MADE AND SOLD BY
PETER THURSTON,
WEST STREET GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

WHO keeps constantly on hand, and makes to order, Marble Top Centre and Pier Tables; splendid Ladies' Dressing Bureaus and Work Tables, with Marble or Mahogany tops; Secretaries and Book Cases of all kinds; bureaus an assortment—of every price and quality: Fine Mahogany Rocking Chairs with spring seats; Sofas, Wardrobes, Tables, Stands, &c.
All made as good and sold as low as Northern work.
Poplar, Birch, and Walnut Lumber,—and Country Produce at market prices,—taken in exchange for furniture. 1-tf.

HELP
Young America!!

ADAMS & STEINER would most respectfully inform the public, that they have opened a new Harness Establishment, in the town of Greensboro', on East Market street, a few doors below the Court House, in the building formerly occupied by C. A. Gillespie, where they would be pleased to have their friends call and examine their work, and hear their prices before purchasing elsewhere. Those who want, either single or double **harness**, of any quality, from the *plainest* to the *finest extra finish*, will lose nothing by giving them a call, as they are determined to sell their work, all of which is manufactured with their own hands, of the best materials, and in the most durable and tasty manner, on such terms as cannot fail to give general satisfaction. As they are just commencing their career in life, they hope their friends will manifest an interest in their success, in proportion to their own assiduity, industry and zeal, to merit their partiality, and a liberal support from those who stand in need of the articles they are engaged in manufacturing.
Greensboro', Feb. 1856. 7::1y.

NEW BOOKS.
Scott's Bible in 3 Volumes.
Complete Analysis of the Bible by West.
Cyclopedia of Missions by Newcomb.
Lorenzo Dow's Complete works.
Family and Pocket Bibles in great variety.
Hymn Books, Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist. E. W. OGBURN.
May 1856.

FRESH CHEESE and SWEET ORANGES just received at L. BENCINI'S.
March 26, 1856.